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NOW-AND THEN.

REGAINING OLD RELATIONS.

CANTON RETROSPECT.

Marshal Li And What He Has Accomplished.

"AN ORDER OF AFFAIRS APPROXIMATING THE OLD."

[By "Li Chung-yin."]

Conditions in Canton now are very different from those of May in 1926 when Marshal Li Chai-sum became the first man in the Kwangtung Provincial Government. A stage has been reached not unlike the one of 1924 when considerable promise was shown. Much of importance has occurred since and the Cantonese have undergone vast changes, the majority of which were only of a temporary nature.

Marshal Li Chai-sum has slowly but steadily carried out a consistent policy of progress. Reform, in the strict sense of the term, has not been his strong point. Marshal Li has gained credit for wiping out undesirable features and restoring an order of affairs approximating the old.

WILL NOT DISAPPOINT US.

Little is known of Marshal Li Chai-sum's career because he is reticent and also because he has not been long before the public eye.

Essentially a military man, he has proved himself a capable civil administrator. He was trained at Paoing Academy, which is near Peking, and he served a good many years as an officer in the Republican or Cantonese Army before rising to high positions.

He first came into the limelight as Chief of Staff to a brigade under Leung Hung-kai and took part in the campaign which restored the Nationalist Party which was then known by another name.

Sided With Dr. Sun. Some time after returning to Canton, he was given a part of the troops in the Cantonese 1st Division with which to preserve order along the West River valley. He sided with the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen when the latter quarrelled with his henchman, General Chan Kwang-ming, and then his command was increased to that of a division.

In the realm of domestic politics, Marshal Li has taken the line of least resistance. When in 1926 Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek reorganised the Nationalist Army into five corps, Marshal Li was appointed commander of the 4th Army Corps which then comprised three divisions, mostly of Kwangsi troops. This appointment was due as much to his character as his talents.

In 1926, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek set out from Kwangtung in May, 1926, on the expedition against the North. Two of Marshal Li's three divisions were assembled on the northern boundary of Kwangsi to protect the flank of the main column and create a diversion in the first advance.

These two divisions were in the thick of the fighting all the way up to Hankow. One subsequently became known as the "Iron Sides." The other is the nucleus of the Army Corps under General Chen Ming-chu who has just been appointed by Marshal Li, the chairman of the Provincial Government.

With his remaining third division, Marshal Li kept the home fires burning while his colleagues were in the field.

What Has Been Done. Labour tyranny was unchecked when Marshal Li assumed charge of affairs. The "Canton-Hong Kong Strike Association" pickets were holding up trade and committing excesses. And the extremist element was still powerful.

The "Strike Association" is only a name. Labour unions have come under searching examination and are now strictly forbidden to take the law into their own hands. The extremist agents are fugitives from justice. Piracy and banditry still exist, however, but these evils were present some years ago. Military oppression has been reduced but it must be said in fairness to all that prohibition of military interference came into force before Marshal Li's regime.

Secret of Success. Marshal Li's comparatively quiet and steady policy of more to his steadfast policy of

taking the line of least resistance, rather than to brilliance. He made the fewest enemies in domestic quarrels and was, accordingly, acceptable to the largest number. That is why he was given commands and position in preference to others who may have been senior to him in the service.

The secret of success of Marshal Li as an administrator is his readiness to wait and let wrongs be brought home to those responsible. If he has dallied in the past, his confidence in the final outcome has not been misplaced.

Force Not Relied Upon.

On several occasions, the Seamen's Union, other labour organisation and so-called boycott institutions flouted Marshal Li's orders. The picketing of Hong Kong steamboats is still within memory. Force was not relied upon as the decisive element, yet the pickets ultimately withdrew when they found popular opinion against them. That is an example of Marshal Li's policy. He knew that the pickets were wrong and he felt that their removal would come automatically in time. Not to give offence, he waited—and showed himself to be right.

Many other examples can be given but it may be argued that speedier improvement is essential. It should be borne in mind that Marshal Li has had to deal with a series of pressing problems which gave him little time or facility for anything else.

Wave of Enthusiasm. A great wave of popular feeling swept over the Cantonese when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek drove out all rival local Governments from Kwangtung in 1925. Marshal Li has just completed the ejection of rival factions. Enthusiasm may be roused again, but he has much to do in domestic affairs before he can turn to other questions which Hong Kong is more directly interested in.

Lieut.-General Chui King-tong has accompanied Marshal Li to Hong Kong. He commands the 13th division of the Nationalist Army. During the first ten months of 1927, he was very highly praised by the people of Sze Yap (of which Kongmoon is the port) for zeal and ability in putting down bandits and, in a smaller measure, pirates.

Keen and Loyal. Since the disturbances caused by the Ironsides and then by the Reds, the 13th division has been engaged in other spheres. Units have gone up the East River to fight regulars. Most of these are now returning; and it is confidently predicted that as soon as the division can be spared, it will be back in the Sze Yap area to renew the good work. There were no half-hearted measures before. General Chui King-tong had just begun to deal with the pirates (after a series of victories over the land outlaws) when he was needed elsewhere.

As the 13th division has showed in the past, Marshal Li Chai-sum is anxious to preserve order. His other units are just as keen and loyal. And when present

RUBBER POLICY.

The Hague Resolution Discussed.

A SELLING POOL.

Committee May Also Negotiate With Foreign Producers.

The Hague, Yesterday. Mr. Burger, one of the principal members of the committee whose resolution was adopted at yesterday's rubber meeting, said to Reuters that no agreement had been reached as regards a selling organisation pool being formed and the restriction policy but by the adoption of the resolution the meeting agreed to entrust to the committee the interests of the Dutch producers. The Committee thus in a way was open to the ultimate presentation of well-defined proposals for the approval of the Dutch producers. The resolution also opens a possibility of including foreign interests in the proposals. In other words the committee is given a mandate to negotiate with foreign producers as well as consumers, which could conceivably lead to a solution of the international rubber problem.

Mr. Burger maintained that the "mutual co-operation" mentioned in the resolution applied purely to Dutch interests among themselves, although if the question of discussion with foreign interests arose the committee was fully entitled to conduct such discussions. Amsterdam, Yesterday. The rubber resolution has left a most divided impression on producers, according to the "Telegraaf," which says that those most interested in co-operation with British growers and effective restrictions described the result of the meeting as very poor and thinks that owing to divergent views as regards restriction it is quite comprehensible and the restriction proposals had not received the unanimous approval and the meeting had not adopted a definite decision and clear-cut scheme of future action.—Reuters.

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DUTCH NATIONALS.

TAXATION OF THOSE LIVING ABROAD.

MODIFIED PROPOSAL.

The Hague, Yesterday. Following the Second Chamber's rejection of the bill taxing Dutch nationals living abroad, the Minister of Finance, has modified the bill limiting the proposed tax to estates and gifts made during the life-time of Dutch nationals domiciled abroad.—Reuters.

UNFAVOURABLE?

EGYPTIAN REPLY TO BRITISH PROPOSALS.

London, Yesterday. The Egyptian reply to the British proposals for a settlement of outstanding Anglo-Egyptian questions is expected to be in the hands of the British Government tomorrow. Reuters learns that the reply is unfavourable.—Reuters.

NEW AMBASSADORS.

APPOINTMENTS TO SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

London, Yesterday. Sir George Grahame and Sir Sir Colville Barclay have been respectively appointed Ambassadors to Spain and Portugal.—Reuters.

JUMPED TO HIS DEATH.

Yesterday a coolie jumped from the second floor of 193, 3rd Street into Lau Yee Lane. Serious injuries were sustained, necessitating his removal to the Government Civil Hospital, where he passed away early this morning.

BILL COLLECTOR ABSCONDS.

A Chinese bill collector employed at Lane, Crawford Co., Ltd., yesterday collected bills to the amount of \$20.85 from Johnson & Co. after which he absconded.

OFFICIAL STARTLED.

Threatening Claimant In German Office.

REVOLVER AND EXPLOSIVES.

Ex-Captain's Demands For War Compensation.

Berlin, Yesterday. A startling incident has occurred in a German Government office here. Heinrich Langkopp, who was a farmer for 20 years in East Africa and served as a captain of German troops, lost all his possessions in the war, after which he claimed 120,000 marks as compensation from the German Government. He visited the private room of the vice-president of the War Compensation Committee and presented a revolver and threatened to drop a box of explosives and blow up the building unless his claim was paid instantly.

The vice-president temporised for three hours and finally attempted to leave the room. Langkopp fired five shots and dropped the box. The shots missed and the box did not explode. Langkopp has been arrested and is believed to be mad.—Reuters.

WEATHER REPORTS.

INFORMATION ON ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

RADIO COMMUNICATION.

With reference to the communication of weather reports to the Observatory radio station (G.O.W.), it is requested that ships who, after fair trial, are unable to effect communication will immediately inform V.P.S. on 600 metres.

Operators are again notified that G.O.W. is very sharply tuned. The adjustments when found should be noted. The station is engaged on long wave reception or telephony emission at the following periods (Greenwich mean time): 11.55 p.m. to 12.05 a.m.; 12.55 to 1.00 a.m.; 1.45 to 2.10 a.m.; 4.30 to 4.45 a.m.; 5.00 to 5.15 a.m.; 7.55 to 8.08 a.m.; 12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.; 1.30 to 1.45 p.m.

A tuning note consisting of a 60-second dash will be emitted daily from 3.58 a.m. to 3.59 a.m. and from 11.58 a.m. to 11.59 a.m. Greenwich mean time.

The attention of the public is drawn to the weather reports and storm warnings emitted by wireless telephony on 300 metres. The times of emission will be 4.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Greenwich mean time (12.30 p.m. and 9.30 p.m. Hong Kong standard time) from March 15, 1928.

By means of the old and well known banknote trick, an old Chinese woman who resides in 76, Wai Ching Street, reports to the Police that at about 2 p.m. yesterday while walking along Battery Path, she was robbed of a gold bangle worth \$20.

REDS IN NORWAY.

PROMINENT COMMITTEEMEN RESIGN.

Oslo, Yesterday. Three prominent executive committeemen of the Communist Party have resigned owing to the party leaders condemning as treason to the working class the formation of the recent short-lived labour government, to which they assented.—Reuters.

OLD TRICK SUCCEEDS.

By means of the old and well known banknote trick, an old Chinese woman who resides in 76, Wai Ching Street, reports to the Police that at about 2 p.m. yesterday while walking along Battery Path, she was robbed of a gold bangle worth \$20.

TO-DAY'S DOLLAR.

On demand, to-day was 2/0 3/16.

H.E. AT CANTON.

Plans For Official Visit.

MARSHAL LI AS HOST.

Lady Clementi To Be Entertained By Ladies.

Following are the official arrangements for the return visit by H.E. the Governor of the present visit of Marshal Li Chai-sum:— His Excellency, accompanied by his A.D.C., Capt. Whyte, Private Secretary, Capt. Forster and the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, acting Colonial Secretary, will leave on the night of the 8th (Thursday) by H.M.S. "Tarantula" and H.M.S. "Cicala."

The official landing at Canton is timed for 10.30 a.m. on the 9th at the Canton Government pier. From the pier, the party will proceed to Government headquarters where there will be a reception lasting half an hour or so. From there, H.E. and staff will proceed to Shamen where they will be joined by Lady Clementi. Mr. Brennan, Acting British Consul-General will be the host at tiffin at the Consulate.

The afternoon of Friday is to be spent in sight-seeing in Canton city and the party will be entertained by Marshal Li to dinner when there will be ladies present. On the following day, Lady Clementi will have luncheon with the official ladies of the Canton Government and will dine with Madame Li Chai-sum before returning to Shamen. H.E. and staff will lunch with the Mayor of Canton and dine as the guests of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, afterwards proceeding to an entertainment at a Chinese theatre.

On the afternoon of the 10th, the party will be taken in flower boats to Whampoa and return to Hong Kong will be made at daylight on the 11th, by gunboat.

During the visit, H.E. and staff will reside at Shamen.

YESTERDAY'S FUNCTION.

Welcoming Speech By Governor.

The need on the part of those inhabiting the West River districts for peace and security, the elimination of pirates and brigands, the putting at an end of civil war and the protection of life and property, trade and commerce, was dealt with in the course of the speech by H.E. the Governor at the luncheon party given at Government House yesterday in honour of the visit of Marshal Li and party from Canton.

H.E. also referred with appreciation to the manner in which Marshal Li had grappled with the menace of Bolshevism and Communism and set his face resolutely against strikes and boycotts and all forms of lawless agitation.

Among those present were Sir Henry Gollan, Commodore Pearson, Paymaster Commander Rogers, H. E. Major General Luard, Capt. Johnston, His Honour Sir Peter Grail, His Honour Sir Joseph Kemp, Hon. Mr. McI. Messer, Hon. Mr. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. Creasy, Hon. Mr. Henry Pollock, Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, His Honour Mr. J. R. Wood, Mr. W. W. Hornell, Hon. E. D. C. Wolfe, Hon. Dr. Kotewall, Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, Mr. A. E. Wood, Sir Miles Lampson, Mr. Stenrad Bennett, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Li Yau-tsun, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Dr. S. W. Ts'o, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Mr. Fung Ping-shan, Mr. Ma Tsui-chiu, Mr. Li Yik-mul, Mr. Luk Wan-chau, Mr. Leung Kwai-tin, Mr. Kong Yi-sun, Mr. Kong Siu-lui, Mr. Tang Shu-kin, Marshal Li Chai-sum, Mr. Chu Choa-hen, General Hau Ching-tung, Admiral Chan Tat, General Chang Hua-cheng, Mr. Li Man-yan, Colonel Chan Hing-li, Mr. Lai Man-wan, Mr. Tong Wan-chun, Mr. Lo Chung-shu, Mr. Chai Tsun-nin, Mr. Lo Chung-kul, Mr. Ho Kom-tong, Mr. Wong Tak-kwong, His Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong, Sir Cecil Clementi, Captain Whyte, Capt. Forster, Mr. Bell, Mr. Gordon Makdis, Mr. Weall, Mr. Leggett, Mr. W. H. Bell, Mr. Perry, Hon. Mr. North, Col. Hayley Bell, Mr. M. K. Lo, Mr. Li Po-kwai, Mr. S. M. Churn, Mr. Wong Kam-fuk, Mr. Tam Wai-pan, Mr. To Si-tun, Mr. Wong

BIG "BILL" SUED.

Development In Chicago Campaign.

ALLEGED LIBEL.

Much Baited Schoolmaster Retaliates.

Chicago, Yesterday. A surprising development in Big "Bill" Thompson's campaign against alleged pro-British propaganda in the local schools is Mr. McAndrew suing Thompson for alleged libel, claiming \$50,000 damages.—Reuters American Service.

[Mr. McAndrew is a Chicago schoolmaster whom Mayor Thompson has sought to have removed.]

Tu-tung, Mr. Au Tai-tin, Mr. Mok Kon-sang, Mr. Li Kun-chun, Mr. Sham Hok-lui, The Bishop of Victoria, Bishop Valtorta, Group Capt. Robertson.

His Excellency said:—

"Marshal Li Chai-sum, — It gives me very great pleasure to welcome you as the Administrative Chief of the Provincial Government of Kwangtung. In bygone years it was often the privilege of Governors of Hong Kong to welcome in this Colony Viceroy of the Liang Kwang provinces, and I can remember being present myself at official receptions given in this house to such well-known Chinese statesmen as Cheung Mong-ke, Sham Chun-hun, and most famous of all, Li Hung-chang. To-day we welcome you not only as the Administrative Chief of the Kwangtung province but as a distinguished general whose home is in Kwangsi. You are, therefore, as were the Viceroy, I have mentioned, representative of the Liang Kwang provinces, and we hope that under your administration these two provinces may flourish as a unified government, and that the whole valley of the West River may regain peace and prosperity.

Give Us Security.

"Hong Kong stands at the mouth of the West River, and is therefore very sensitive to every influence which affects either for good or for evil the people who inhabit the valleys of the West River and its tributaries. Our fortune is inseparably bound up with theirs, and it is for them as well as for ourselves that I speak when I sum up our aims and aspirations in the one word 'security.' Give us security! Eliminate pirates and brigands! Put an end to civil war! Protect life and property, trade and commerce! Do this, and in Kwangtung, in Kwangsi and in Hong Kong there will be an era of prosperity and happiness such as South China has not seen for many a year. Do this, and the coffers of your provincial Treasury will soon be replenished by an abundant revenue. Do this, and there need no longer be any clamour about 'unequal treaties,' 'imperialism' and other senseless slogans which were formerly encouraged by the malice of Communist propaganda, but now happily evoke little response in Canton.

Aim of British and Chinese.

"The aim of British and Chinese merchants alike is to live and to trade as safely on the West River, on the Yangtze and in the interior of China as they do in Hong Kong and at Shanghai. Secure this for us and there will be no need for the safeguards which the Treaties of Nanking and Tientsin provided, and which the present lamentable state of turmoil, anarchy and civil war in China renders indispensable. Give us security! Restore and maintain law and order, and the obstacles in the way of negotiating revised treaties such as Chinese Nationalism desires will rapidly vanish. The remedy lies with Chinese leaders in all parts of China; and it is because we are confident that you, Marshal Li, will rise to the height of this great occasion and will cure the Liang Kwang provinces of the grievous maladies afflicting them that our welcome to you is especially warm and sincere.

Sympathy, And Admiration.

"We in Hong Kong have watched with sympathy and admiration the manner in which you, Marshal Li, have grappled with the immense difficulties confronting you. You have already done much to bring about peace and order in the West River valley. We are confident that you will continue to do so, and that the whole valley of the West River may regain peace and prosperity."

PEACE IN CHINA.

Peking Leaders Tired Of War?

TO APPROACH OTHER PARTIES.

Not "Disciples of Military Force Faith."

Semi-official sources in Peking, states the "Kung Sheng Yat Po," express the opinion that the Fengtien Party now administering the Peking Government may soon take the lead in making peace with other factions in China.

A message is to be circulated but its form and the name in which it will be sent have not been fixed. It is predicted that the leaders in the Peking Government will state:—

1. that they are not "disciples of the military force faith."
2. that the urgency of foreign relations is such that civil strife must end.

Cantonese Interested.

Accordingly it is believed that a proposal will be made to the other Governments in China to call a popular convention of the people and to elect a President.

Another message states that although the Peking Government is still making preparations for intensification of the war against the Nationalists, peace is preferred if only because General Chang Tsung-chang and Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, two of the biggest leaders, are without a province from which to derive support.

From Chinese sources it is learned that influential Cantonese in Peking are interesting themselves in the possibility of effecting a rapprochement between the Peking Government and certain leaders in South China.

IRAQ UNREST.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES' CONCERN.

AIR FORCE MOVEMENTS.

London, Yesterday. The situation created by the warlike activities of the Wahabists on the Iraq frontier appears to be causing increased concern to the British authorities in Iraq.—Reuters.

Basra, Yesterday. The second most powerful Sheikh in Nejd is believed to be preparing to advance against Kuwait and the Iraq frontier with 20,000 men. An armoured train is now running from Basra to the Royal Air Force base at Ur of the Chaldees. A new Air Force base is established at Kuwait where two squadrons have been concentrated.

The naval sloop "Cyclamen" and "Lupin" have joined the cruiser "Emerald" in the bay.—Reuters.

SWATOW HOSPITAL.

ENCOURAGING FEATURES IN REPORT.

LEPROSY TREATMENT.

Covering two years' medical missionary work, the report of Swatow Mission Hospitals has been issued.

The retirement is recorded of Dr. Alex Lyall, whose name was associated with the Swatow Mission Hospital for forty-seven years, also that of Dr. Malcolm Ross who was in charge of the hospital at Swatow.

In regard to the treatment of leprosy, it is reported that encouraging results have been obtained by the use of the Ethel Esters of Chaulmoogra Oil and Olive Oil.

Satisfactory treatment of hookworm cases, gunshot wounds and other surgical needs are reported, also the installation of X-Ray apparatus.

As regards finances, it is pointed out that the policy of the hospital in giving free treatment and advice to the majority of patients, constitutes a severe drain on resources and an appeal is made for a generous response on the part of those who are able to contribute towards the cost of treatment for their less fortunate fellows.

The urgent need for new buildings is stressed.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital, £10,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up, £10,000,000
Reserve Funds, £2,000,000
Total Assets, £12,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—
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W. H. Bell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

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The business of this bank is conducted on the principle of mutual benefit and the interest on deposits is paid at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

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Subscribed Capital, Frs. 72,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, Frs. 58,400,000.
Reserve Fund, Frs. 8,500,000.

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Branches and Agencies at: Alexandria, Newchwang, etc.

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Reserve Fund, Yen 90,000,000.

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

行銀商工法中

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5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital fully paid up, Frs. 50,000,000.
Special working capital, Frs. 50,000,000.
Reserve Fund, Frs. 15,304,955.

BRANCHES: Paris, Lyons, Shanghai, etc.

FRANCE: Societe Generale, Banque de France, etc.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital, £3,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £4,000,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,000,000.

BRANCHES: London, Hong Kong, etc.

Foreign Exchange and General Bank business transacted.

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HEAD OFFICE: Taipei, Formosa.

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Japan, Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, etc.

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行銀國中

(Specially Authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917).

Authorized Capital, \$60,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, \$18,718,000.
Reserve Fund, \$9,229,425.24.

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Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

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Established 1912.

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Authorized Capital (HK Currency), \$11,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000.
Reserve Fund, \$500,000.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.



COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

LOCAL SHARES.

MESSRS. MOXON AND TAYLOR'S WEEKLY REPORT.

A STEADY MARKET.

Messrs. Moxon and Taylor, in their weekly share circular under date of yesterday, state:—

We again experienced a steady market during the week under review with a steady turnover of industrial stocks and the demand for investments unabated.

At the close there is a strong undertone all round.

The following are the principal alterations since last week:—

Bank:—Continued to meet with a steady demand at \$1,210. (ex. div.) and some business was done at \$1,215.

Unions:—Again advanced and after business done at \$323 would now find buyers at \$325.

Canton Insurance & Hong Kong:—Continued very firm, with buyers at quotations.

Steamboats:—Were in great request throughout the week but met with no sellers at \$27½ which price is still freely offered.

Douglases:—Are quiet at quotations.

Waterboats:—Have buyers at \$20.

Star Ferries:—Were again unnoted with no business reported.

Hong Kong Lands:—Changed hands at \$63½.

Hong Kong Hotels:—Again met with a steady demand and changed hands at \$8.65/70 and more shares could be placed at the latter price.

Humphreys Estates:—Have buyers at 14½ without attracting sellers.

Realities:—Are quiet at quotations.

Hong Kong Trams:—Experienced a firm market and business was done at \$25½ (ex. div.) and more shares are wanted at this price.

China Lights:—Firmed up a little and came to business at \$16.40 for the combined shares.

China Providents:—Were steady with some transactions recorded at \$5.90.

Cements:—Came in for a good deal of attention on the part of buyers and the combined shares were taken off the market at prices ranging from \$11.15/40 and more shares could be placed at the latter price.

Dairy Farms:—Continue firm with buyers at \$20.

Wharves:—Have firmed up to a buying rate of \$125½ ex. div.

Docks:—Are rather easier with sellers at \$48½.

Electricity:—Changed hands at \$71½ 72½ and would find further buyers at the latter price.

London Quotations of the 1st inst.:—Banks \$133; Indos Deferred \$412.6; Shells \$4.10/- all middle prices.

Exchange:—The demand selling rate on London is 2/3/16; and the T./T. on Shanghai is Ts. 78½.

BIGGEST OAT NATIONS.

The world's total oats crop was, in 1925 and 1926, approximately on a level with the 1909-1914 averages.

In the same way as before the war, the United States and Russia have got the largest oat crops of the world.

But whereas the United States were able in the last two years to increase, as against the pre-war period, their production by 32 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively, the Russian crop amounted to not more than 76 per cent. and 98 per cent. respectively of the pre-war averages.

As to the international oats trade, Russia stood first before the war, whereas to-day Canada, Argentina, and the United States are leading.

The grand total of bills, cheques, &c., paid by London bankers at the clearing house in 1927 established a new record, having amounted to \$41,550,000,000. The previous highest figure for one year was \$40,487,000,000 in 1925.

COAL PRODUCTION.

STANDARD OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

FACTORS IN OUTPUT.

The production of coal offers the best standard by which industrial development is to be measured. Though coal is used, for the most part, more than 80 per cent.—as a source of power and heat, and its utilisation as a raw material affects a comparatively small part of the production only, its importance in this direction is steadily growing as far as the economic system in general is concerned.

In this connection attention ought to be called, above all, to the vast industry, built up within the last twelve years, engaged on the production of synthetic nitrate, whereas with regard to the problem of the liquefaction of coal, of coking, and long distance supply of gas, we shall have to wait for the execution of the far-reaching schemes planned within recent times.

The reasons accounting for the fact that the total coal output of the world in 1926 has not yet recovered the 1913 level are, apart from the after-effects of the British coal strike, the following:—

1. The tremendous progress made in the heating industry.

2. The increasing importance of oil as regards the generation of power and heat.

3. The production of electricity from water power.

In accordance with the development of America's industry and trade—with the United States in a leading position—its coal production has overtaken that of Europe.

It ought to be mentioned, however, that the considerable change in 1926 as against 1925 is mainly due to the British coal strike.

In the first months of 1927 the monthly output in Great Britain has already recovered the pre-strike level. In consequence of the generally improved economic situation, Germany's coal output in the first two quarters of 1927 exceeded—in spite of the renewed competition by Great Britain—by 4.6 per cent. the monthly averages for 1926.

The coal output of the United States was, in the current year, unfavourably affected by a partial strike that occurred in the soft coal mines during April.

Britain's Lead.

In China, Japan, India, Australia, and the South African Union, the coal output has not inconsiderably been augmented under the influence of the tendencies towards self-support to be observed in those parts.

The aggregate output of Asia, Australia, and Africa amounted in 1913 to 6.4 per cent. in 1925 to 9 per cent., and in 1926 to 9.3 per cent. of the world's total coal production.

The total coal trade of the world shows a not inconsiderable decline as a result of the changes of production. Great Britain, which to-day is still far ahead of all other countries, and Germany, are the principal countries of supply in the international coal trade.

The United States which, in 1925, accounted for 44.7 per cent. of the world's total output, consumed in the same year 96.6 per cent. of their production, placing not more than 3.4 per cent. on the world's markets.

During the British coal strike the Americans succeeded in almost completely ousting British coal from the South American market.

China and Japan.

During the first two quarters of 1927 the British attempts directed towards recovery of the South American and Canadian markets proved successful, British coal exporters being favoured in their turn by the partial strike that took place in the American mines.

France, in spite of an increased home production is still, as it was in 1913, the best customer in the international coal market, a fact characteristic of the industrial development of this country in the post-war period.

Moreover, the fact ought to be noted that the Pacific countries to an increasing extent are covering their demands of coal in purely Asiatic districts.

Countries like China and Japan have been in the course of the last few years, entered the ranks of countries with a favourable coal trade balance (China's surplus as regards coal exports amounted to 1,588,000 tons in 1924, that of Japan to 954,000 tons in 1926).

Brown Coal.

Germany's total production, compared with the pre-war output in the present area only rose, in consequence of the situation caused by the British strike, by 10 per cent. In this connection the fact has to be taken into consideration, that this result could only be attained by a considerable increase in lignite production which represents a considerable percentage of Germany's total coal output.

The proportion between resources of coal and production clearly shows the possibility of future shiftings of power between the continents, as well as the importance to the various countries and their coal mining industries, of present technical revolutions as to production in the power and heating industries.

Use of Machinery.

A comparison between the conditions of production and labour in the mining industry of the principal producing countries appears interesting. The coal mining industry of the United States is distinguished, as compared with the German and British mining industries, by an extraordinarily favourable rate of production which is due mainly to more favourable working conditions, and to a more extensive use of machinery in America.

As regards the organisation of the coal mining industry, Germany, most of all shows an extensive concentration of production.

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COCOA TRADE.

BRITISH CAPITAL BEHIND SUPPLIES.

GOLD COAST PRODUCTS.

The total cocoa production of the world has, owing to increased demand, been more than doubled within the last 12 years. On the average 232,100 tons of cocoa were produced in the period 1909-1913, and 505,800 tons in 1925. Simultaneously with this sharp increase a considerable structural change took place in this way that the Central and South American States which in pre-war times with roughly 60% controlled the market, had to vacate their dominating position in favour of Africa. In 1925 the Black Continent by itself produced as much as 314,000 tons—62.2% of the total production, whereas Central and South America accounted for not more than 182,700 tons—36.1%. By means of British capital the Gold Coast has become the largest supplier of cocoa with the result that, in 1925, its shipments amounted to 221,600 tons—43.8% of the world's total production.

Built-Up Industries.

The United States stand first among the consumers of cocoa as

they do with regard to coffee. In 1925 they took 165,700 tons which means nearly three times their pre-war consumption. Germany follows with 81,000 tons, Great Britain with 5,600 tons. In Switzerland a striking decline as to consumption is to be observed, its present day consumption amounting to not more than 75% of its pre-war figures. Countries outside Switzerland have, in many cases, built up chocolate industries of their own which proved able successfully to compete with Switzerland, a fact which led to reduced Swiss demands for cocoa.

Full details are now available regarding the reduction in rates by the local cable companies for transmission to America "via Pacific." Lists can be obtained on application.

The British Industries Fair, which was to be opened at the White City on February 20 is the biggest yet held. It occupies 250,000 square feet. Australia, New Zealand, and other Dominions and Colonies have official exhibits under the auspices of the Empire Marketing Board.

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Full details are

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WANTED.

WANTED.—Partner or Comrade to put up \$20,000 cash for paying business. Apply Box No. 528, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—Opportunity Those Going Leave. Friend May Inspect HOUSE, Fur, H.C., E.L., Healthy Open Situation, Streatam. Ideal Children. Half Hour Trafalgar Square, Etc. Particulars:—Callan, Penang, Malaya.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Four Show Cases in first-class order and condition; Glass sides and ends, removable plate glass shelves. Apply Box No. 530, c/o "China Mail."

FOR SALE.—One brass "Hung Ming" pan of the Chinese Han Dynasty with automatic springs. Price \$1,000.00. Apply Box No. 487, c/o "China Mail."

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOUR VISITING CARDS neatly and promptly printed.—"China Mail" Office, No. 3, Wyndham St., Telephone Central 22.

HOME TUITION.

WESTOVER — STEVENAGE. Within an hour from London. In healthy neighbourhood. SCHOOL for GIRLS and SMALL BOYS. A few Boarders received in the House of the Principal. Individual care and attention. For Particulars apply to:

MISS RUTH CULLEY
(Camb. Higher Local).
MISS CERTRUDE TURNER
(National Prodel Higher Certificate).

LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON
MONDAY, the 5th March, 1928,
at 10.30 a.m.,
at Godowns Nos. 12A and 12B, The
Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon
(for account of the concerned.)
25 Cases Hurricane Lanterns—
more or less damaged.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 3rd March, 1928.

ON
MONDAY, the 5th March, 1928,
at 11.30 a.m.,
at Godown No. 12, The China Pro-
vident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.,
Praya, Kennedy Town
(for account of the concerned.)
659 Bags Saigon Round White Rice
84 Bags Saigon White Broken
Rice
(more or less damaged.)
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 3rd March, 1928.

ON
MONDAY, the 5th March, 1928,
commencing at 5.15 p.m.,
at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.
A Valuable Collection of
POSTAGE STAMPS.
including:—
Old China, Shanghai and Hong
Kong, etc.
On View from Saturday, the 3rd
March, 1928.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, Feb. 29, 1928.

ON
MONDAY, the 5th March, 1928,
commencing at 5.15 p.m.,
at their Sales Room, Duddell Street.
A Valuable Collection of
POSTAGE STAMPS.
including:—
Old China, Shanghai and Hong
Kong, etc.
On View from Saturday, the 3rd
March, 1928.
Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.
Hong Kong, 28th Feb., 1928.

NOTICES.

"Y.M.C.A." LADY HELPERS.
LADY HELPERS are reminded
of Meeting at Helena May In-
stitute on TUESDAY Next, March
6th at 10.30 a.m.

MACAO RACES.

SIXTH EXTRA RACE MEETING.

SUNDAY, 11th MARCH, 1928.

FIRST RACE 1 P.M. SHARP

Public Enclosure . . . 40 cents.

Members' Enclosure . . . \$2.00

RACE STEAMERS:

SUI AN Leaves Hong Kong 8 a.m.
Returning from Macao 3.30 p.m.
TAISHAN Leaves Hong Kong 9 a.m.
Returning from Macao 6.30 p.m.

By Order,

S. W. CHENG,
Secretary.

FANLING HUNT STEEPLECHASES.

SATURDAY, 3rd MARCH, 1928.

First Race 3 p.m.

Admission: Public Enclosure \$1.00.
Ladies Free.

Admission to Subscribers En-
closure on production of badge
only.

Subscribers can introduce Two
Ladies Free and Two Non-members
at \$5.00 Each.

Tickets obtainable from Dr. F.
Pierce Grove, Alexandra Buildings.
SPECIAL TRAINS leave Kow-
loon 2.00 p.m. Return from
Fanling 6.00 p.m. Return Fare 1st
Class \$1.50. 2nd Class 90 cents.

FREE PARKING FOR MOTOR
CARS.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FUN begs to state
that he has been a teacher of
Chinese to European Officers and
Merchants in Hong Kong for more
than twenty years, that he has had
considerable experience in training
students for examinations in Chinese,
and holds first-class certificates.

Persons wishing to study the
Chinese language are requested to
communicate with him at No. 104,
Praya East, first floor.
Terms moderate.

LONDON DIRECTORY

with Provincial & Foreign Sections and
Trade Headings in Five Languages.
enables traders to communicate direct
with

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS
in London and in the Provincial Towns
and Industrial Centres of the United
Kingdom and Ireland, the Continent
of Europe, Africa, America, Asia,
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and other details are classified under
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One-inch BUSINESS CARDS of Firms
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can be printed at a cost of \$1.10s. 0d.
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are inserted. Larger advertisements at
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The directory is invaluable to everyone
interested in overseas commerce, and
copy will be sent by parcel post for
22 net cash with order.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4,
England.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED IN 1841.

MRS. INAGUCHI

MASSEUSE

HAS RESUMED PRACTICE

AT 6 ASHLEY ROAD,
KOWLOON.

Telephone K. 754.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FINAL DIVIDEND declared
for the Year ending 31st
December, 1927, at the rate of
Three Pounds Sterling together
with a Bonus of Two Pounds
Sterling is payable on and after the
27th February, 1928, at the Offices
of the Corporation where Share-
holders are requested to apply for
warrants.

By Order of the Court of
Directors,
A. C. HYNES,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 25th Feb., 1928.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD
STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the THIRTY-SECOND
ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING
of the Shareholders in the above
Company will be held at the Com-
pany's Town Office, 2, Lower Al-
bert Road, on SATURDAY, 10th
MARCH, 1928, at Noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of
the Directors together with the State-
ment of Accounts for the year end-
ing December, 1927, declaring a
Dividend and re-electing Directors
and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
1st to 10th MARCH, 1928, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 23rd February, 1928.

THE HONG KONG ELECTRIC
CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the THIRTY-NINTH
ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING
will be held at the Company's
Offices, P. O. Building, on FRIDAY,
16th March, 1928, at 12 Noon, for
the purpose of presenting the Re-
port of the Directors together with
a Statement of Accounts to 31st
December, 1927, and electing Di-
rectors and Auditors.

The Register of Members of the
Company will be CLOSED from
3rd March, 1928 to 16th March,
1928, both days inclusive, during
which period no Transfer of
Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of
Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON
& CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 24th Feb., 1928.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE 39th ORDINARY ANNUAL
MEETING OF SHAREHOLD-
ERS in the above COMPANY will
be held at the Offices of the Com-
pany, St. George's Building, Chater
Road, Victoria, Hong Kong, on
WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of
March, 1928, at Noon for the pur-
pose of receiving a statement of
accounts and the report of the
Directors for the year ended 31st
December, 1927.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of
the Company will be CLOSED from
TUESDAY, the 13th March, 1928,
until WEDNESDAY, the 21st
March, 1928, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hong Kong, 1st March, 1928.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, going
Home on leave, begs to in-
form that Mr. LESDOS has been
appointed Local Agent of the Com-
pagnie des Messageries Maritimes
with effect from the 25th instant.
(Sgd.) J. LIMAGE,
Agent.

NOTICES.

THE HONG KONG & KOWLOON
WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IF the Marine Boiler left on Kow-
loon Marine Lot No. 49 by SEE
TO MING is not claimed and re-
moved within FOURTEEN (14)
days, same will be sold to defray
expenses.

F. H. CRAPNELL,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 24th Feb., 1928.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that ANDREW HARPER &
SON have ceased to be the au-
thorised dealers of this Company
for Hong Kong and South China as
from the 26th day of January, 1928.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY.
Hong Kong 25th February, 1928.

NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that WALLACE HARPER &
CO., LTD., have been appointed
our authorised dealers for Hong
Kong and South China as from the
1st day of February, 1928.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY.
Hong Kong 25th February, 1928.

DENISON, RAM & GIBBS.

MR. L. GIBBS will retire from
this firm on 31st March,
1928, and will have no respon-
sibility for any work done by the
firm after that date.

The business will be carried on
under the name of DENISON,
RAM & GIBBS by Mr. E. F. R.
Sample.
Hong Kong, 2nd March, 1928.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day removed
to No. 6, Duddell Street,
Ground Floor.

DE SOUSA & CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 29th Feb., 1928.

Thousands suffering from catarrh,
bronchial and lung trouble, throat,
cough, asthma, hay fever, malaria,
cough trouble, indigestion constipa-
tion, gastritis, piles, diarrhoea, flatu-
lency, heart disease, eczema, scrofula,
female trouble, nervousness, insomnia,
obesity, kidney, bladder, trouble,
Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism,
neuritis, dropsy, pyrexia, epileptic
fits, paralysis, tumours, ulcers, pimples,
dizziness, headaches and many other
chronic diseases, have been restored
to health and happiness without po-
isonous drugs or the knife, by the Foo
On Chinese Herbs Co.

THE POO ON CHINESE
HERBS CO.
Yee Fao-lun, Chinese Herbalist, Man-
aging Director, Over Twenty-five
Years practical experience in
America curing the sick with
Chinese Herbs.

Main Office: Modesto, California.
Hong Kong Office: 62A Queen's Road
C. (1st Floor).

Entrance: 66, Queen's Road C.
Office Hours: Daily 9 a.m. to 12 p.m.
1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday 10
a.m. to 3 p.m.

Evening Hours: 6.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.
by appointment only.
European Lady in Attendance.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION
AUSTRALASIA & CHINA
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.

The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying in the E. E.
Telegraph Co. office, Hong Kong:—
Defang, from Bangkok.

Robert Fredericia, from Paris.
Gregorine, Hong Kong Hotel,
from London.

General Kanakado, from Tainan.
W. J. W. Manton, c/o Seamen's
Institute, from Singapore.
Sorgen, from Berlin.

E. A. LEGGATT,
Superintendent.
Hong Kong, 1st March, 1928.

THE GREAT NORTHERN
TELEGRAPH CO., LTD.
OF DENMARK.

The following unclaimed tele-
grams are lying at the office of the
Great Northern Telegraph Com-
pany (Limited) of Denmark:—
Tavakal, from Osaka.
Mrs. Clarence Ellis Socony, from
Shanghai.
Plaissetty, from Arfajon, Seine.
Etiose, from Shanghai.
E. V. JESSEN,
Superintendent.

GEN. SANDINO.

THE REVOLUTION IN
NICARAGUA.

BROTHER'S PEN SKETCH.

What manner of man is Augusto
Cesar Sandino, the Nicaraguan re-
bel leader who, from his mountain
stronghold, defies the Government
of his own country and the armed
forces of the United States? Is he
the bandit or patriot, renegade or
Nicaragua's man of destiny? His
adversaries condemn him, his ad-
herents glorify him. In these ar-
ticles Sandino is presented through
the naturally admiring and parti-
san eyes of his brother Socrates,
now living in New York.

Although a reward of \$30,000
has been offered for the capture
of my brother, Augusto Cesar
Sandino, he is still at large, defy-
ing the power of Adolfo Diaz, the
provisional President of Nicaragua,
and the bayonets of American
marines.

Many things have been said
about my brother. General
Lejeune, head of the American
Marines in Nicaragua, has describ-
ed him as a bandit and a murder-
er. He also said my brother's
name was not Sandino but San
Fernando. Nothing could be more
untrue. My brother was born on
May 19, 1893, at Niquinohomo,
a small village of 2,000 inhabitants
in the Province of Masaya, three
hours from Managua by rail. Our
father, Gregorio Sandino, is a
wealthy coffee planter and a leader
of the community. He has been
twice in prison on account of his
political views.

In Nicaragua politics are pecu-
liar. The Government, except for
brief periods, has been conserva-
tive, while the great masses of the
people are liberal. The Conserva-
tives have maintained themselves
by violence and they have thrown
in jail those who do not agree
with them. My father has been
one of the staunchest Liberals.

He insisted on giving us a good
education. After my brother
Augusto went through the local
school my father sent him to
Granada to study in the Instituto
de Oriente. When he left the In-
stituto, Augusto came home and
started working as a farmer on our
father's plantation, but his tastes
were mechanical. He invented a
motor and an anti-aircraft gun
and manufactured bombs and ex-
plosives. Later he went to Hon-
duras. There he got a position as
a manager of a mine owned by
an American, but he still worked
in his spare time on his inventions.

After a time he tired of the work
and his adventurous spirit took
him to La Ceiba, Honduras, where
he got a job on a banana planta-
tion.

Here as in the mine his restless
spirit soon got tired. Wishing to
see more of the world, Augusto left
the plantation in the summer of
1923 and went to the Tampico oil-
fields where his mechanical ability
was appreciated.

When General Chamorro over-
threw the Government of President
Solozano, the Liberals throughout
Nicaragua became victims of per-
secution. My father, being a pro-
minent man, was imprisoned at
Managua with many other Liberals.
Then my brother Augusto arrived
in Corinto. This was in May,
1926. With the imprisonment of
our father, Augusto had to hide
himself and we persuaded him to
go to San Albino in Nueva Segovia,
the department now under his con-
trol. His wanderings throughout
Nueva Segovia aided him greatly
in his military operations of later
days.

The Liberal Rising.

My brother got a position at the
San Albino mines and he was
there when he learned that a re-
volution under Dr. Juan Sacasa
and General Jose Maria Moncada
had broken out in Puerto Cabezas.
Leaders in Leon invited Augusto
to go to that department to head
a military command. Eager to
free our father, Augusto accept-
ed the invitation. He set out from
San Albino on horseback with a
group of fellow workers friendly
to the Liberal cause. None of the
group bore arms.

When they arrived in Tamarindo
on the coast they were attacked by
Conservative soldiers. My brother
was shot four times. He and his
companions escaped, however.
Augusto went to Leon, the capital
of the department. He hid in that
city until he had recovered.

Disguised, he left Leon one
rainy night with three other young
men. They travelled secretly,
walking all the way round the
Department of Nuevo Leon, hiding
in the day, walking at night, eat-
ing what they could find in the
wilds, fighting here and there with
Conservative soldiers; they encoun-
tered

"Two months later my brother
turned up in Puerto Cabezas head-
ing a group of ten men as he had
been able to recruit six on the
road. Only those who know the
swamps and forests of Nueva Leon
can understand the might of my
brother's feat."

gua, heading the Liberal Govern-
ment which had its seat in Puerto
Cabezas. My brother was intro-
duced to Sacasa. Augusto spoke
freely.

"Mr. President," he said, "the
Nicaraguan people have come to
me wherever I have passed.
They have greeted me and they
have hailed the Liberal cause. I
have been advised to take the De-
partment of Nueva Segovia,
strengthen myself there and then
march on the Department of Leon."

Dr. Sacasa heard this with in-
terest as he knew these depart-
ments were rich and an important
military stronghold.

"All I ask," continued my brother,
"is 200 rifles and 200,000
rounds of ammunition."

General Jose Maria Moncada, op-
posed my brother Augusto from the
beginning, but in spite of this op-
position Dr. Sacasa wanted to do
something for Augusto, "the
youngster who had walked through
700 miles of jungle." He gave him
50 rifles and 50,000 rounds of
ammunition. My brother then
gathered together his nine men
and they started out once more.
They tramped through unknown
regions, suffering hunger and other
privations.

Capture Of A Province.

Finally they arrived in Chipote,
a sort of Gibraltar of Nueva Seg-
ovia, and from there he sallied out,
taking Somoto, the capital of
Nueva Segovia, a city of 6,000.

A few months after he had ar-
rived from Puerto Cabezas, un-
known and almost alone, he had
full control of Nueva Segovia, ful-
filling a promise he had made Dr.
Sacasa. Then he proceeded in a
campaign against Esteli, the
capital of which has a population
of 7,000, and against Jinotega, a
city of 6,000 and capital of the
Department of the same name.

The ten original men, including
my brother, who had departed
from Puerto Cabezas a few months
before, had now become a well-
equipped army of 800 men. My
brother was training them in his
own way. Augusto never read
military books or studied in mil-
itary schools. He is a leader of
men, however, with a magnetic
personality. He is a very religious
man and he neither smokes nor
drinks.

When Augusto had built up his
strength to 800 he sent 100 men
to General Moncada, who was then
in great need of reinforcements.
Augusto knew Moncada was his
arch enemy but my brother has
always been generous even to his
foes. Moncada had been surround-
ed by a superior number of Gov-
ernment troops. For three days
the Conservative forces of Adolfo
Diaz had been attacking Moncada's
army which had lost all hope.
The Diaz soldiers fought desper-
ately and were making a supreme
effort to win a decisive battle.

We knew that Moncada's cap-
ture would mean surrender of the
Liberal cause and the loss of the
ideals we all loved and we all
prayed for Moncada's victory.
Like lightning my brother sum-
moned his best men and his best
horses. He descended swiftly
from the mountains and when the
Diaz troops were getting ready
for the final drive, he fell upon
them, creating a panic.

The Diaz men never suspected
the attackers were only my brother
and a few followers tired after
riding for several days and nights
without stopping to eat or sleep;
and the enemy fled.

Augusto was then promoted to
be commander of the Liberal
army.

America Intervenes.

When Colonel Henry Stimson ar-
rived in Nicaragua from the Unit-
ed States he told the Liberal
chiefs it was useless for them to
continue fighting. They feared
that if they did keep on, the Unit-
ed States would fight them. My
father saw this state of affairs
would be disastrous. So he came
together with General Moncada to
speak to my brother and persuade
him to discontinue fighting.

"We can at any time conquer
this puppet 'Diaz,'" said my father.
"But how are we going to fight
the United States?"

Augusto had not dreamed the
United States would send marines
to fight in Nicaragua. He could
not understand why such action
would be taken. The Liberals, he
insisted, had at all times guaran-
teed protection for American prop-
erty and lives. He was furious
at the suggestion that the Liberals
should drop their arms. He push-
ed aside General Moncada, whom
he called a traitor and a coward,
and looking at my father he said:

"The arms I command have been
conquered through the loss of
Nicaraguan blood and they are for
use in a noble and just cause. It
is our duty to conquer or to die,
to go back to our towns with our
shield or on it."

Then he returned to his head-
quarters at Chipote. Twelve hun-
dred men of Moncada's army fol-
lowed him. Augusto gathered
them together and shouted, "All
those who are married, who have
children, who are needed at home,
leave now."

Five hundred men stepped out.
The others remained in the ranks.
My brother embraced each of the
departing men and bade them fare-
well. Then he addressed the re-
maining seven hundred.

"My soldiers," he said, "you are
with me. We are facing tremen-
dous odds. We have conquered the
Conservative troops, but we have
now a more powerful enemy; we
have to combat the invaders of
our land."

"Long live a free Nicaragua!"
came the answering shout. "Long
live Sandino!"

Augusto has a special way of
fighting. His men are in the
majority students from the Univer-
sities at Managua, Leon and other
Central American centres. This
army is continuously growing, as
adventurous young men from
neighbouring countries and from
practically every South American
country arrive almost daily.

Augusto's intelligence service is
very efficient. Everybody is his
friend and any movement of the
enemy is watched and told to my
brother promptly.

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AKI MARU Wednesday, 25th April.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
SADO MARU Saturday, 10th March.
TOKUSHIMA MARU Thursday, 15th March.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles,
Mexico & Panama.
ANYO MARU Thursday, 15th March.
SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
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*TAKETOYO MARU Saturday, 10th March.
*LYONE MARU Saturday, 10th March.
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For Marseilles
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A regulation made under the
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From March 8, 1928, until further
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within the following area:—

Western boundary: the eastern
boundary of the cable
ground between Victoria and
Kowloon.

Northern boundary: the
foreshore.
Eastern boundary: a line
drawn 210 degrees from Black-
head's Point.

Southern boundary: a line
drawn parallel to and 120 yards
south of the northern boundary
of the Man-of-War Anchorage.

The Harbour Master notifies
that sampans and boats are pro-
hibited from anchoring or loitering
within a hundred yards of the en-
tire Naval Yard sea wall.

EASTERN PORTS HEALTH.

The health bulletin of Eastern
ports for the week ended Feb. 25,
issued by the Principal Civil Medi-
cal Officer, gives the following
cases, the figures in parentheses in-
dicating deaths:—

Plague, Suez 4 (3), Basselin (2),
Bombay (14), Rangoon (15),
Colombo 3 (3), Singapore 1 (1),
Macassar 1 (1).

Cholera, Basselin (1), Calcutta
(42), Madras (2), Negapatam (2),
Rangoon (4), Bangkok 17 (11),
Saigon 5 (1).

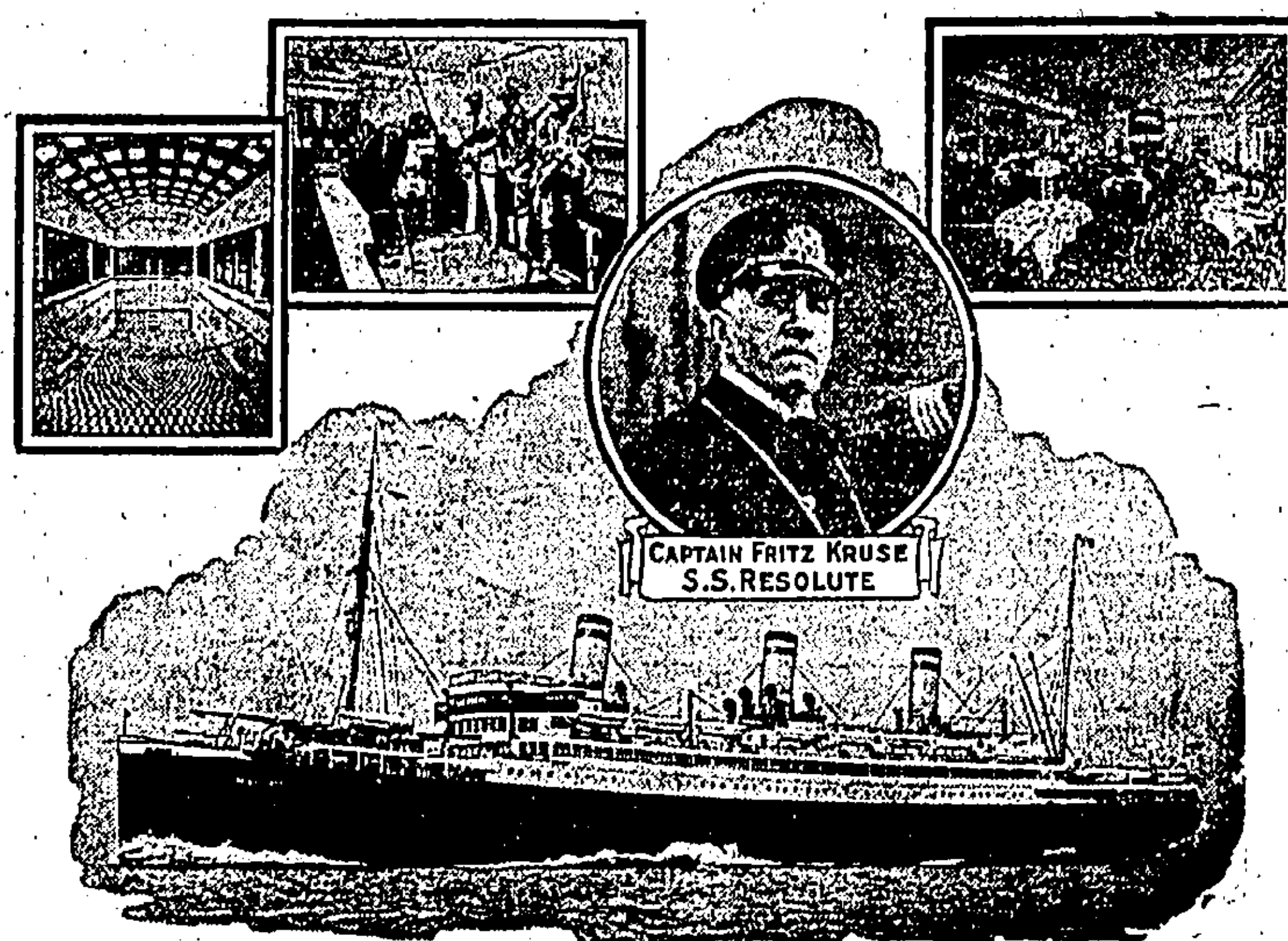
Small-pox, Alexandria 1, Bom-
bay 23 (3), Calcutta 18 (11),
Cochin 1, Madras 33 (3), Moul-
mein 10 (6), Rangoon 82 (24),
Vizagapatam 1, Pondicherry 2 (2),
Colombo 1, Belawan-Deli 1, Saigon
2, Shanghai (4), Pontianak 1.

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Consignees of Cargo ex "Aus-
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livery of their goods which be sub-
ject to rent after March 6 at 4 p.m.
Consignees of Cargo ex m.v.
"Romolo" are reminded to take de-
livery of their goods which will be
subject to rent after March 6.
Consignees of Cargo ex "Asia"
are reminded to take delivery of
their goods which will be subject
to rent after March 9 at 4 p.m.
Consignees of Cargo ex M.V.
"Birchbank" are reminded to take
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EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 19	Mar. 22
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Mar. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 3	Apr. 6	Apr. 9	Apr. 12
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Apr. 18	Apr. 21	Apr. 24	Apr. 27	Apr. 30	May 3
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	May 9	May 12	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 24
EMPERESS OF ASIA	May 30	June 2	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 14
EMPERESS OF CANADA	June 20	June 23	June 26	June 29	July 2	July 5
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	July 11	July 14	July 17	July 20	July 23	July 26
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Aug. 1	Aug. 4	Aug. 7	Aug. 10	Aug. 13	Aug. 16

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ALASKA MARU Thursday, 5th April.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore,
Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
HAWAII MARU Saturday, 24th March.
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CELEBES MARU (Calls at Karachi) Monday, 5th March.
INDUS MARU (Calls at Penang) Tuesday, 20th March.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND
MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
CANADA MARU Saturday, 31st March.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
TACOMA MARU Sunday, 25th March.
SEATTLE MARU Wednesday, 25th April.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.
ALABAMA MARU (from Shanghai) Monday, 5th March.
HAIPHONG—Via HONKOW & PAKHOI.
MENADO MARU Tuesday, 13th Mar. 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
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SUMATRA MARU Saturday, 17th March.
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KEELUNG, SWATOW & AMOY.
KATO MARU Sunday, 4th Mar. 11 a.m.
HOZAN MARU Sunday, 11th March, 11 a.m.
TAIKWA MARU Wed., 14th Mar. 10 a.m.
TAKAO Via SWATOW & AMOY.
DELI MARU Thursday, 8th March 10 a.m.
TAKAO & KEELUNG
SOURABAYA MARU Wednesday, 28th March.
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KASHMIR	9,985	17th Mar.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
KARMA	9,128	24th Mar.	Marseilles & London
MINZAPORE	6,715	27th Mar.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
MANTUA	10,946	31st Mar.	Marseilles & London
KALYAN	10,144	7th Apr.	Marseilles & London
BONGOLIA	10,504	14th Apr.	Marseilles & London
INDOPORE	5,283	21st Apr.	Marseilles & London
BORNA	10,953	28th Apr.	Marseilles & London
KASHGAR	9,005	12th May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
JEYPORE	5,318	19th May	Marseilles & London
MALWA	10,985	26th May	Bombay, Marseilles & London
DHILTA	8,657	30th May	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
NOVARA	6,389	16th June	Marseilles & London
RANPURA	16,001	23rd June	Bombay, Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	7th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
NANKIN	7,658	14th July	Marseilles & London
RAJAWADI	16,019	21st July	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
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BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TILAWA	10,000	7th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	26th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKLWA	7,658	29th Mar.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

B. I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	30th Mar.	Manila, Port Holland, Sandakan
ARAFURA	6,000	4th May	Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane
TANDA	6,950	1st June	Bane, Sydney & Melbourne

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hilo, Cebu, Kolumbugan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement to cargo.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

ST. ALBANS	4,500	8th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
SHIRALA	7,641	9th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
MAHORE	5,283	12th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MANTUA	10,946	16th Mar.	Shanghai
LAHORE	5,252	19th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
SANTHIA	7,751	21st Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
TAKADA	6,649	28th Mar.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
MORBA	10,953	30th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
ARAFURA	6,000	3rd Apr.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
JEYPORE	5,318	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
TALAMBA	8,018	11th Apr.	Amoy, Shai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
KASHGAR	9,005	12th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TILAWA	10,000	21st Apr.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
MALWA	10,985	27th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,950	30th May	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
NOVARA	6,389	8th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DELTA	8,007	11th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
RANPURA	16,001	25th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
NANKIN	7,658	4th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHYBER	9,114	8th June	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Cargoes on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.
Cargoes measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

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S.S. "LYCAON"		Via Suez Canal	9th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF DURHAM"		Via Suez Canal	20th Mar.
S.S. "RHESUS"		Via Suez Canal	6th Apr.
S.S. "CITY OF DUNDEE"		Via Suez Canal	20th Apr.
S.S. "CITY OF CARLISLE"		Via Suez Canal	18th May

* Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

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BRITISH PORTS.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS
IN 1927.

EXTENSION PROGRAMMES.

In a survey of the past year's activities in British port development the outstanding event is undoubtedly the opening, in July last, by H.M. the King, of the important Gladstone Dock system at Liverpool. This enterprise of now far-dated inception, patiently pursued through a series of years, amid difficulties of various kinds (some of an unprecedented character due to the war and its sequelae), stands out prominently to the credit of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, bringing their great undertaking to a high degree of efficiency and capacity fully equal to any demands which may be made thereon by contemporary shipping.

Significant as such an event is in the annals of the Mersey port, it may be claimed that it is indicative of a renaissance of enterprise in British port activities generally. It coincides with the inauguration of an important programme of extension works at the port of London, and also at Southampton, while kindred developments at Avonmouth and Glasgow are rapidly progressing towards completion.

London's Two Centres.

At London, the two principal centres of activity are the India and Millwall group of docks and the Tilbury Docks. At the former site, the first section of operations for the modernisation of the group comprises the formation of a communication passage, 80 feet wide, between the South-West India Dock and the Millwall Dock, which have not hitherto been inter-connected; of a cutting 350 feet wide between the South-West India Dock and the West India Export Dock; and of a bellmouth communication passage, 80 feet wide, between the West India Export and Import Docks. Of these, the middle passage has been completed and opened to traffic, whilst the walls of the Millwall Passage are built and the swing bridge is in hand. The bellmouth passage is well advanced. This portion of the work includes the filling in of the Limehouse Basin, which is proceeding simultaneously with the laying of railway sidings and the formation of roadways.

With the complete availability of the three new passages expected this year, the 120 acres of enclosed water will be unified and rendered more conveniently accessible.

New River Entrance.

A new river entrance is to be provided to serve the group, and this will be on the site of the existing South-West India Lock, where, as far back as 1802, stood the lower entrance to the ship channel between Blackwall and Limehouse, built to enable sailing ships of those days to avoid the difficult passage of Limehouse Reach.

At Tilbury there are operations of considerable importance and magnitude in hand for the purpose of providing a large new entrance lock, 1,000 feet long by 110 feet wide, into the east end of the main dock; a graving dock, 750 feet long by 110 feet entrance width, at the western end of the same dock; and a floating landing stage, 1,140 feet long, on the river front, with a new railway station.

It is anticipated that the various works, on which some 2,000 men are employed, will be put into commission at the latest by the year 1930.—Bryson Cunningham, D. Sc., M. Inst. C. E.)

CHAMBER OF SHIPPING.

London, Jan. 19.
At to-day's meeting of the Council of the Chamber of Shipping Sir William Sanger, J.P., was provisionally elected as the new president, and Sir William Currie, British India Line, as vice-president. The formal election will take place at the annual meeting of the Chamber in February.

The S.D.A. Mission at Marovo Lagoon, Solomon Islands, in the South Pacific, purchased a second-hand launch in Sydney with a 4-h.p. single cylinder motor engine fitted some 12 years ago, and after several years' efficient service, the motor was removed and placed in a 30-ft. cutter in which it also worked satisfactorily. The first traceable call for spares for that engine (actually supplied 15 years ago) has now been made. With the exception of this one part necessitating renewal through corrosion and not wear, the engine is stated to be

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.
From NEW YORK.

THE Motor Vessel
"BIRCHBANK"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 8th March, 1928, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the vessel must be presented to the Under-signed on or before 15th March, 1928, or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 8th March, 1928, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.
Hong Kong, 1st March, 1928.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN.

"ASIA"

having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after the 9th March, 1928, 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the 8th March, 1928, at 10 a.m. All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Under-signed before the 12th March, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 2nd March, 1928.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEE NOTICE.

THE Steamship
"PORTHOS"
BRINGING CARGO from Marseilles, etc., also cargo from Bordeaux and Cognac ex s.s. "Formigny."

CONSIGNEES are hereby informed that their goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored into the Godowns of the HONG KONG KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD., KOWLOON, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before SATURDAY, the 10th March, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

DAMAGED PACKAGES will be examined by the Company's Surveyor Messrs. Goddard & Douglas in the presence of the Consignees at 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th March, 1928.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

L. LESDOS,

Agent.
Hong Kong, 1st March, 1928.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS,
LIMITED.

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO',
ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS &
PHILIPPINES.

THE Steamship

"BENLAVERS"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd March, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 16th March, 1928, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st March, 1928, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.

CONSIGNEES.

LLOYD TRIESTINO N. CO.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
M.V. "ROMOLO"

From Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Port Said, Massana, Aden, Karachi, Colombo, Penang and Singapore.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 29th instant.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th prox. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 16th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th prox. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 29th February, 1928.

MOVEMENT OF STEAMERS.

The P. & O. s.s. "Malwa" from Hong Kong arrived Marseilles on March 2 at 7.30 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Alipore" left Shanghai for this port yesterday at 12.30 p.m., and is due here on March 5 at about 4 p.m.

The Ben Line s.s. "Bengloe" from Middlesbro', Antwerp, London and Straits is due to arrive here on Monday.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Manila on Feb. 27 at 8 a.m. leaves Manila today at 4 p.m., and is due at Hong Kong on Monday at 9 a.m. She will berth at Pier No. 5, Kowloon Wharf and will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Toronto and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama on March 7 at noon.

The D. & Co. s.s. "Tugela" sailed from New York on January 16, and is due here on March 9.

The M.V. s.s. "Sumatra" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Hamburg on January 27, and is due here on or about March 10.

The C.P.S. R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" left Vancouver for Hong Kong via Japan ports and Shanghai on February 25, and is due here on March 15.

The D. & Co. s.s. "Bolton Castle" sailed from New York on February 4, and is due here on March 25.

The D. & Co. s.s. "Venezia" sailed from Port Said on Feb. 20, and is due here on March 29.

The D. & Co. M.V. "Teledo" sailed from New York on February 13, and is due here on April 12.

The Marconi International

You will arise refreshed, full of vigour and energy, if you make it a habit of taking

WATSON'S

Effervescent LIVER SALT

It acts gently on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and eliminates from the system all impurities. It relieves the congested condition arising from sedentary occupations, overwork, errors of diet, etc., etc.

Price \$1.25 per bottle.

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two of the latest products of the
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(The instrument that changes its own records.)

THE VICTROLA, "STYLE 8-60"

(Combined Orthophonic Victrola and Orthophonic
Electrola—Electrical amplification of records
without the slightest distortion.)

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CHATER ROAD.

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CHARLIE

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CIRCUS

Starting

TO-MORROW, MARCH 4TH.



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ONE OF WHITEAWAY'S STANDARD VALUES

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Brim. Fairly wide with
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Fawns and Browns.

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Stamard, W.C.2.

Hong Kong, Saturday, March 3, 1928.

A SATURDAY CAUSERIE.

There have been several instances within the last few months of a new spirit of friendliness and willingness to co-operate on the part of the Nationalist Government in regard to its relations with Great Britain and other foreign powers. Foreign Commissioners at various Yangtze ports under the control of Nationalist forces have done their best to meet the requirements of consuls where foreign buildings have been occupied by Nationalist soldiers or in cases where the interests of British shipping have been temporarily embarrassed by the attentions of passing troops. Most significant of all, however, and the greater to be welcomed in that it will react beneficially particularly on the welfare of the two ports of Canton and Hong Kong, is the visit here of Marshal Li Chai-sum, Commander-in-Chief at Canton, and the friendly reception in Canton of the British Minister to Peking. In the course of speeches delivered recently Marshal Li speaks of the necessity for understanding one another's viewpoint for misunderstanding to be cleared away, and of the necessity for treating China as a friend on the basis of equality and reciprocity. As has been pointed out, the attitude of the British Government has always been one of sympathy and friendship with China and, although the difficulty of China has made negotiations particularly difficult at times, Britain has always been

authorities are established, in the manner in which they are prepared to deal with us. Great Britain has never been slow to respond where friendship has been met with and, with the clearing up of past misunderstandings, there would appear to be brighter prospects than at any period within the last few years of a revival of trade between the ports and what is even more important looking to the future—of bonds of friendship being formed which will endure for all time.

The most sensational Home news of the week was undoubtedly the decision of the Board of Inquiry into the alleged wholesale speculations in francs on the part of Foreign Office employees a few years ago at a time that the French currency was particularly subject to fluctuations. In view of the fact that no official information was used for the purpose of the transactions—to which attention was drawn as a result of the failure of Mrs. Dynes and the introduction of certain Foreign Office officials' names in the evidence—it might be thought that the findings of the Board were unduly harsh, particularly in view of the long years of useful service by the three officials most intimately concerned. In other countries, forms of "squeeze" are known to exist, even if they are not officially "winked" at. The British Civil Service, however, is noted for its high standard of integrity in regard to which it stands as an example to the world. The condoning of any impropriety, however slight—particularly when the searchlight of publicity has been brought to bear on the matter—would be sure to lead to a diminution in public confidence. The standard of conduct of Government officials must be maintained "not only inflexible but fastidious," in the words of the report, if the British Civil Service is to maintain its proud record. In its effect on individuals, the decision may be hard but its effect on public confidence will be wholly beneficial.

It is gratifying to read from Reuter messages that schemes are afoot for the amalgamation of a hundred of the Lancashire cotton mills in order to reduce costs of production. There had been a growing suspicion since the Conference between the mill owners and employees that the employers were merely using the present state of the industry as an excuse

hours and decreased wages. The representatives of the workers have been reasonable throughout and all that they asked for was that an enquiry into the possibility of entirely reorganising the industry should precede any such hour-lengthening and wage-reducing proposals. Evidently their insistence has met with the desired effect and it now remains to be seen whether the economies effected under the amalgamation scheme will be sufficient to render unnecessary the proposals originally made by the employers. The British textile industry has in recent years fallen into low financial water owing to the more up-to-date methods of its competitors and the wasteful over-lapping of British concerns. In view of the Washington Conference resolutions on the universal eight-hour day in regard to which the British Minister of Labour has repeatedly said that Britain is anxious for ratification, it would have created a very bad impression if the first move in Britain, had been one of retrogression. On economic grounds also, it is doubtful if the proposed increase in hours would have proved an effective panacea without something being done to bring the industry more in line with the big combining which form its chief competitors. So long as the sacrifices that are to be made are to be common alike to employers and employees, there seems ground for a renewed hope in the future of one of our most important industries with whose welfare Hong Kong is intimately concerned through the firms here which deal extensively in cotton goods.

M. C. L. CONCERT.

PRESENTED BY GARRISON SCHOLARS.

PRETTY FAIRY PLAY.

An excellent concert and fairy play in aid of the Military branch of the Ministering Children's League, was presented by the children of the Garrison School at the R. E. Theatre, Wellington Barracks, yesterday evening in the presence of a good gathering.

The programme which was a lengthy one was full of interest from start to finish, and those who attended were treated to a very enjoyable entertainment.

All the girls and boys who took part in the entertainment, from the little tots to the elder children, acquitted themselves very well, and reflected credit on their school teachers who were responsible for their training. The pretty costumes, too, were entirely made in the school, and those responsible can be well proud of their fine creations.

The programme opened with an interesting prologue by Master C. Bower and Miss A. Dinnen, both of whom spoke their lines well and clearly. Then followed the "Viking Song" by the school choir which sang with surprising harmony considering the many small children who took part.

Fun Makers.

A trio composed of three boys of the school who appeared on the programme as E. Candoso, O. Watahide and U. McComback, and promised to "try to thrill" succeeded admirably with their mirth-provoking antics. Another laughable item was "An Artful Attempt to Acquire Affluence" by three other boys, whose identity was hidden behind meaty names of A. Hamstein, B. Porkovitch and C. Beeski.

The Wooden Soldiers acted by Masters K. Turner, R. Stock, T. Hargrave, J. Grossman, A. Lea, H. Harrison, W. Summons, J. Ursell, G. Budden and G. Gull was a very pretty item which met much deserved applause. Another item which had to do with the Tommies was the Soldiers' Courtship in which parts were taken by the Misses J. Leppard, N. Crossan, J. Hayes and O. Sully, and by Masters T. Hargrave, J. Grossman, H. Summons and A. Lea, four gallant soldiers who accepted the attentions of the maids, and even their money, and then shamelessly told them that they could not marry them as they had wives of their own!

Other items in the concert part of the programme were an action song entitled "Eight Little Mothers" by the infants of the school and a recitation called "Our Baby" by little Miss J. Hall, which were exceptionally well presented, and met with instantaneous favour with the audience.

Fairy Play.

The school choir closed the first part of the programme with the "Shepherd's Dance" which appealed

The second half of the entertainment was taken up by a fairy play with the scene laid in the interior of a room arranged for the Christmas festivities.

The story of the play in brief is as follows:—
The Slumber Fairies are gaily dancing on Christmas Eve, but at midnight sit away until summoned by the Man in the Moon to help him find Father Christmas who has failed to appear. All are sad because it seems that there will be no gifts for the little Bye-Bye Children.

The Fairy Queen arrives and tells the Man in the Moon to send for Old Mother Goose who will sweep away Mrs. Cloud and all her family so that the moonbeams can show Father Christmas the way. This is done, and Father Christmas reaches the world in time to bring joy to all the children and to wish everyone a Happy Christmas and a Glad New Year.

Songs and Dances.
The musical numbers and dances which formed part of the fairy play were: Brahms' "Nymph Dance," Schubert's "Running Trio Dance," and the songs and dances "Lullaby," and "We've come from Fairyland" by the pretty little Fairies. The song "April Showers" was sung with great effect by the dainty Fairy Queen who is the possessor of a sweet voice.

Then came the grand finale with the song and dance entitled the "Merry Little Bye-Bye Children" in which Father Christmas, Old Mother Goose and the Man in the Moon also took part.

A feature of the whole programme was that none of those taking part, from the youngest to the oldest, showed the least sign of "stage fright," and acted their parts in a free and natural way which immediately won the appreciation of the audience.

Some of the children taking part in yesterday's entertainment sailed for Home to-day, and they will have the satisfaction of knowing that they had spent their last evening in Hong Kong raising money in aid of other children who are placed in less fortunate circumstances than their own.

Character.

The following represented the various characters in the fairy play:—
The Little Man in the Moon,

Charles Mayor.

The Queen of the Fairies,
Cynthia Bower.

Old Mother Goose, .. Doris Booker.

Father Christmas,
Dennis Monaghan.

Slumber Fairies,
Fairy Light of Gold, .. Jean Hayes.

Fairy Peep o' Day, .. Joan Leppard.

Fairy Happy Dreams, Nan Crossan.

Jean Fitz-Earle, Constance Sully
and Barbara Latham.

Bye-Bye Children.
Peter .. Kenneth Turner.

Gretheen .. Sheila Hall.

Jack .. Ronald Stock.

Nancy .. Yvonne Martin.

Isobel .. Jean Hall.

William .. Gilbert Budden.

Tiny Tot .. Margaret Mackie.

Miriam Lea, Ena Waterfield, Grace Woods and Peggy Rennell.

Father Christmas's Sprites,
Walter Fitz-Earle and Michael Hayward.

WHISKERS!

IMPOSSIBLE, SAY THE GIRLS.

When the modern girl, gazing approvingly at clean-shaven or tooth-brush-moustached modern youth, says that, of course, whiskers of larger dimensions than the "side-board" variety would be quite impossible nowadays, does she realise just how true the statement is?

My friend the barber would not venture a definite opinion as to whether or not men will ever favour "Dundrearies" or "mutton-chops" again. "But whiskers worthy of the name are decidedly a thing of the past from the practical point of view," he said, shaking his head at me in the mirror. "You see, hair has changed!"

"Nowadays," he went on, "when I happen to have a new beard to trim I handle hair that would have brought tears to the eyes of a man about-town away back in the days of the 'Pleadably weepers'! It's coarse and fibrous, and it juts out of their faces like wire—all the fault of so much shaving before they grew it. Some of those old whiskers that swept down to the waistcoat were as soft as silk."

Whiskers, I gathered, as my friend pressed a hot towel on my shamelessly naked modern face, are like horses—you must start to train them young if you want them to have style. "Yes, sir, young gentlemen shave earlier now; nothing to be afraid of with these safety-razors, you see! But it's too late to think about whiskers after you've been shaving for a year."

"If the ladies ever want us to wear 'em again, we'll just have to shake our heads, I reckon, and blame them for having given us the

P'RAPS-P'RAPS NOT!

Prisoner: "Ere—Wot's this bill for fifty dollars?"
Jailer: "We've just found out that you're the wrong guy, and that's for a couple o' months' board and lodging."

Lady: "You deal in antiques; have you any Louis XV?"

Dealer: "Yes, madam, we have a great deal."

Lady: "Well, I have a room completely furnished in Louis XV, and I want a real Louis XV vacuum cleaner."

Magistrate: "Have you anything to say before I pass sentence?"
Prisoner: "Well, the only thing I'm kicking about is being identified by a man who kept his head under the bed clothes the whole time."

"What musical instrument do you play in the jazz band?"

"I shoot the guns."

"Do you think you can support my daughter in the way she has been brought up?"

"No, but she promised to give up drinking and gambling."

"You're pinched."

"What for?"

"Operatin' a machine gun while under the influence o' liquor."

"I hear Estelle's coming out party night before last was a huge success."

"Rather! Some of the guests are still out."

Mistress: "Have you finished cleaning the brasses, yet?"

Maid (under notice): "Yes, madam—all except the rings and bracelets!"

At the club the other day, Edways, who has a deserved reputation for telling anecdotes that have no particular point, was describing an incident that happened in Berwick Market.

"I was standing near a vegetable stall," said he, "when a man came up and addressed the proprietress."

"That a cabbage?" said he.

"That ain't no cabbage," she answered, "that's a lettuce."

"Never seen a lettuce that size," said he.

"Ain't you ever seen a endive?" said she. And the man turned away.

"That was the end of it, I suppose," said young Dabfold.

"Yes," answered Edways, simply.

Economical.—Michael went into the drug store for an empty bottle. Selecting one that answered his purpose, he asked, "How much?"

"Well," said the clerk, "if you want the empty bottle it will be five cents, but if you have something put into it we won't charge you anything for the bottle."

"Sure, that's fair enough," answered the customer. "Put in a cork."

Motorist. Hadn't you better go and tell your master that your lead of hay has upset in the roadway?

Farmer Boy: He knows.

Motorist. How can he know?

Farmer Boy: He's under it.

"How can you tell whether they are dancing or just necking?"

"If they don't move they're dancing."

Fighter (in the ring): I can lick you or anybody else in the middle-weight division.

The Other: Well, we won't quarrel about it.

"I'm glad to find you as you are," said the old friend, "Your great wealth hasn't changed you."

"Well," replied the wealthy man, "it has changed me in one thing. I'm now 'eccentric' where I used to be 'impolite,' and 'delightfully sarcastic,' where I used to be rude."

"I've brought your husband home, Mrs. Cann. He's badly shaken. His car ran into a loaded brewer's dray."

"There now! and it was only this morning that the doctor warned him to be sure to avoid all intoxicants."

"You were no spring chicken when I married you."

"No; but I was a goose."

A skit on American immigration interrogations:—"Next."—"Who, me?"—"Born?"—"Yes, sir."

"Where?"—"Russia."—"What part?"—"All of me."—"Why did you leave Russia?"—"I couldn't bring it with me."

"Where were your forefathers born?"—"I only got one father."—"Your business?"—"Rotten!"—"Where is Washington?"—"He's dead."—"I mean the capital of the United States?"—"They loaned it, all to Europe."

"Now, do you promise to support the Constitution?"—"Ma? How can I? I've got a wife and six

ST. STEPHEN'S BOYS.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

A SUCCESSFUL YEAR.

A successful year's work was reported at the annual prize distribution yesterday of St. Stephen's Boys' College.

The Rev. E. W. L. Martin, M.A., the acting Warden, presented the following report, which was rendered into Chinese by Mr. A. Ling, B.A., Chinese Headmaster.

It is a great pleasure to have with us to-night Mrs. Mok who is herself a well-known educationist and whose husband, Mr. Mok Kon-sang, is a Council Member and a special good friend of St. Stephen's College. The year 1927 has shown an increase in numbers, the number now being 57, out of a total of 100 boys. Many day-boys will become boarders, I believe, when larger accommodation is provided. Mr. Tang Ying-lan, B.Sc., an old boy, is Housemaster, and four of the European Staff are also resident at Potters House. Our own motor-bus plies between Potters and Prospect Place before and after school.

The Chinese studies are improving under the organisation of Mr. A. Ling, B.A., the Chinese Headmaster, and Mr. C. H. Tam, B.A., aided by Messrs. Li Ho-nga and Kwan, Su-lai. We have again to thank Sir Shou-sen Chow for so generously donating special prizes to encourage the Chinese studies of our students.

English studies have had success in different branches, such as electricity and magnetism, arithmetic and English, in which the best distinctions were awarded to our students in the recent examination and Senior Examination. When Tso-tung should be congratulated on his distinction in English, which is not easy for Chinese students to win. Among the Junior candidates, Ling Sung-kai, son of the Chinese headmaster, should be mentioned for distinctions in Arithmetic, Science, and Biblical Knowledge.

In sports we have carried on the games in their seasons. Some jubilation was aroused when our tennis team defeated a strong C.R.C. team. The only defeat of the season was by the University, which was considered pardonable. We were glad to note our Old Boys winning all the University tennis championships this year. Congratulations are due to Messrs. Ng Sack-woon and Wei Wing-tek on their election as chairman and secretary of the China Davis Cup Committee. We warmly welcome back from England our sports master and mathematics master, the Rev. E. K. Quick, M.A., who takes over the duties of Mr. T. J. Price, B.Sc., who has recently left.

The free night school, in which our own students act as teachers, has carried on another year of most useful work. Of this School Mr. P. A. Britton, M.A., is adviser. The Christian Union committee, now with Rev. H. S. Wittenbach, M.A., as adviser, has taken weekly collections for various charities, and made known to the students the noble work done by local institutions such as the Tung Wa and Netherese Hospitals, the Chinese Leprosy Society, etc. It is a pleasure to see many of our Old Boys taking a leading part in charitable and public services.

The Social Committee, of which Mr. C. H. Tam, B.A., and Mrs. Martin are members, completed its year's work by organising a "Students of 1927 Concert" for the Building Fund. The Committee are to be congratulated on raising the sum of \$2,500 for the New Buildings.

The year 1928 is the 25th. Year of the College. To celebrate this occasion the Old Boys' Committee are arranging a dinner for Tuesday, April 3, which they hope all Old Boys who can do so will attend. It is also hoped to arrange some other form of celebration later in April in which all who are interested in the welfare of the school may be invited.

Prize Winners.

Prizes were awarded by Mrs. Mok Kon-sang as follows:—

Gold Medal for Dux of School:—Chau Woon-nin.

Form VI.: Dux and 1st in English, Mathematics, Geography and Science, Chau Woon-nin; 1st in Chinese, Au Yeung-lung; 1st in Scripture, Cheng Mung-chiu; Equal 1st in History, Lo Wing-tun; 2nd in School, and in English and Geography and 1st in History, Chau Woon-nin.

Form V.: Dux and 1st in English, Scripture, Geography, History and Science, Ling Sung-kui; Chinese, Leung Tim-yuen; Lau Kwan, and Li Hin-tung; 2nd in Class and History and Scripture, Yeung Sze-keung; 2nd in Mathematics, and Geography, Chin Wong-fatt; 1st in Mathematics, Tan Chu-sung.

Form IV.: Dux and 1st in Scripture and English, Lai Hau-sik; 1st in Geography and History, Lau Po-wing; 1st in Science, Chau

COPPER WIRE.

ELECTRIC CO. CLERK DISCHARGED.

COOLIE SENTENCED.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, a Chinese clerk employed at the Hong Kong Electric Company's sub-station at Shek Tong Tsui, West Point, was charged with the larceny of 36 lbs. of copper wire, whilst an unemployed Chinese was charged with receiving stolen property.

Mr. Horace Lo appeared for the defence of the clerk.

Mr. Guy Hayley, engineer of the Hong Kong Electric Company stated in evidence that the first accused was in charge of both the office and the store room at the sub-station. The wire forming the subject of the charge was old copper wire kept in the store room prior to being forwarded to the main store.

The second accused was unknown to Mr. Hayley, and he had no authority to receive any of the wire on February 28.

By Mr. Lo: The first accused had been employed by the Company for just over two years, and previously the witness had no cause to suspect his honesty.

The witness stated in reply to other questions that there were only two keys to the store room. One was kept by himself and the other by the first accused. He admitted, however, that sometimes at night the foreman took charge of the store room.

Became Curious.

The next witness was a wireman employed by the Company. He stated that on February 28 he was doing some work in High Street and had occasion to go to the sub-station at Shek Tong Tsui to get two lamps. The first accused supplied him with the lamps, and at the same time he took out of the store room the coil of wire in Court and asked the witness to take it to a man named Au (second accused) at No. 20, Yue On Terrace.

This the witness did. As soon as he handed the wire to the second accused, the latter snatched up a scale and went into the kitchen to weigh the wire. The witness then became curious and suspicious of this unusual behaviour, and followed second accused into the kitchen to see what he would do with the wire. Whilst the witness was watching second accused, a Chinese detective arrived and arrested them both.

Mr. Lo in his cross-examination suggested that after first accused had opened the store room he had to leave it to answer the telephone, and that during his absence the witness walked out with the lamps and the wire without first accused's knowledge.

This was denied by the witness. The second accused's defence was that the witness took the wire to him and asked him to dispose of it.

The witness also denied this. After the Chinese detective who arrested second accused and the last witness had given evidence, first accused went into the witness box and gave evidence on the same lines as indicated in Mr. Lo's cross-examination of the wireman.

On the grounds that there was no corroboration of the evidence brought against him, the Magistrate discharged the clerk.

The Chinese charged with receiving the wire was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Form III.: Dux and 1st in English, and Geography and History, Wong Tso-tung; Equal 1st in Scripture, Chui Kai-ming; 1st in Arithmetic, and equal 1st in Scripture, Cheng Yam-ting; 1st in Algebra and Geometry, Lo Kwong-mia.

Form II.: Dux and 1st in Scripture and Geography, Lee Wai-yung; 2nd in English, Fung Kam-shuen; 1st in English, Kwok Ying-chiu; 1st in Arithmetic, Cheng Yam-yue; 2nd in English and Geography, Fan Chi-chiu; For progress, Tang Pih-chee.

Form I.: Dux and 1st in Scripture and English, Au Yee-suen; 1st in English, Chang Shin-tok; 1st in Arithmetic, Li Hon-fan; For progress, Chan Kai-ling, and Kam Cheung-ying.

Chinese Sets.

Gold Medal for Dux in Chinese, Wong Tso-tung.

Class A.: Wong Tso-tung, Chui Kai-ming, Lai Hau-sik.

Class B.: Cheng Yam-ting, Lau Po-wing, Lo Ting-ou.

Class C.: Chui Tek-hong, Li Ka-nok, Chung Chi-tung.

Lower B.: Kam Cheung-ying, Fan Chi-chiu, Au Yee-suen.

Lower C.: Li Hon-fan, Li Ping-yip, Tang Wah-hin.

Scholarships:—Mok Kon-sang, Scholarship, Ling Sung-kui; Barrett Scholarship, Ling Sung-kui.

Scholarship, Lau Po-wing; 1st in Science, Chau

SCOTT LETTERS.

LOST £40,000: "I MUST WORK HARDER."

HOME LIFE.

Many sidelights on Sir Walter Scott's home life are revealed by a series of letters sold at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's.

These letters, written by the author of the Waverley Novels to one of his intimate friends, Robert Shortreed, Sheriff Substitute of Roxburghshire, cover 38 years of the lasting friendship between the two.

Scott's nobility of character was never more strongly revealed than in the following note from Castle Street, Edinburgh, on January 23, 1826:—

The most unhappy and unexpected failure of Constable (Scott's publisher), which will to a certain degree involve poor Ballantyne, will make me a great loser, but I have been a great gainer also, and I must be patient, live at less expense and work harder. Doing so two or three years will make me as good or better than I was.

A philosophic attitude surely for a man of 55 who has just lost £40,000 in a commercial crash.

"Her Reluctance." An earlier letter, dated October 4, 1787, deals with his engagement. It runs:—

Dear Bob:—This day a long train of anxieties was put an end to by a letter from Lord Downshire couched in most flattering terms, giving his consent to my marriage with

I am this far on the way to... because betwixt her reluctance to an immediate marriage and the imminent approach of the season I am afraid I shall be thrown back to the Christmas holidays.

(The blanks are due to the note paper having been torn by the removal of Scott's seal).

They were married in point of fact on Christmas Eve the same year, the lady being Charlotte Mary Carpenter, who with her mother, had fled to England from the French Revolution. The Carpenters (or Charpentiers) held a mortgage on the estate of Lord Downshire, which probably explains why his consent had to be secured.

Scott's "Exports." Discussing the prospect of one of his sons going to India, he writes:—

It is rather hard to part with our children but what have we poor Scotsmen to send out as export except our bairns and our black cattle.

The correspondence continued to within a year of Scott's death. In April 1831 he wrote from Abbotsford refusing an invitation because

"I shall retain some of the very unpleasant symptoms by which I was afflicted in Edinburgh, and I am advised not to venture into crowds till the good weather confirms my health."

But though the good weather came, health did not, and the last letter of the collection shows both in penmanship and composition that the great flame was beginning to burn low. It was from Abbotsford in September 1831, to his old friend:

It gives me concern to say that I cannot attend at the Court this year; the doctors have prescribed a foreign country as a thing necessary to mend my very indifferent health, and I am willing at least to give it a trial though at the melancholy expense of changing my habits at a late period of life. But it is to be what gives me some chance of recovering health at least the best hazard of it.

The rest of the letter can scarcely be read, and Scott returned from his foreign trip a dying man.

The letters were sold by order of Miss S. H. Ferris, a great grand-daughter of Robert Shortreed.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

It is announced that "Chicago May," the "queen of Chicago's underworld," intends to devote the remainder of her life to writing crook stories. This is giving very pertinent point to Henry James's theory that a writer of fiction should first undergo a process of saturation in his subject and then exude. Henry James didn't put it as crudely as that; he couldn't or as clearly. But that was what he meant. It will be a grim business if the idea gets abroad that novelists are practising experts in the things they write about. One would hardly dare to accept an invitation to dinner from anyone who has so subtly poisoned people on paper—as Mr. J. S. Fletcher; and there is no way of administering sudden death—without fear of detection—that seems to be unknown to Mr. Edgar Wallace. Happily, we can still believe that novelists are not so good at these things as Doyle would probably be sucked

CINEMA NOTES.

"THE SCARLET LETTER" AT THE QUEEN'S.

"THE CIRCUS" TO-MORROW.

Pictures showing for the last time to-day include "The Scarlet Letter," from Nathaniel Hawthorne's famous story of that name. The leading roles are filled by Lillian Gish and Lars Hanson, the latter making his American screen debut in this picture. Victor Sjöström, famous for his work in "He Who Gets Slapped," once more reveals his skill in directing "The Scarlet Letter" and succeeds in making the climax, the scene on the pillory, where Arthur Dimmesdale dies in the arms of Hester Prynne, one of the most emotional and dramatic scenes of any recent film.

"CONFESSIONS OF A QUEEN."

Another picture showing for the last time to-day is "Confessions of a Queen," presenting beautiful Alice Terry and Lewis Stone, which is being screened at the World Theatre. "Confessions of a Queen" deals with life behind the scenes of a king and queen who have been forced to marry each other for reasons of state, but who later fall in love with each other with the result that they decide to retire into private life.

"INTRODUCE ME."

The picture at the Star Theatre, Douglas MacLean's entertaining comedy, "Introduce Me," is also being screened for the last time to-day. MacLean, who is forced in this film to assume the identity of a famous Alpine climber, affords great amusement by continually getting into hot water and each time escaping by the breadth of a hair.

CHARLIE'S LATEST.

Charlie Chaplin's latest comedy, "The Circus," is to be screened at the Queen's Theatre to-morrow. "The Circus" presents Charlie in the guise that first won him fame—a tramp attired in baggy trousers, with ill-fitting coat, trick derby, and cane. "The Circus" is full of quaint touches, full of droll incidents, full of delightful thrills. In short it is a picture that could have been made by only one comedian alive—by the supreme artist known and loved the world over as Charlie Chaplin.

Despite persistent rumours of the appearance of a tiger, first in the Serangoon district and later at Seletar, there has been no report to the police by any Singapore animal dealer of the escape of a tiger. The animal was supposed to have escaped in the Serangoon area. Enquiries made by a "Straits Times" reporter elicited the information that there is no authentic report of the appearance of the beast.

SUFFERED FOR 35 YEARS WITH ASTHMA, DIABETES, OBESITY, AND MANY OTHER DISEASES. HAD BEEN CURED BY POO ON HERBS.

"I am in better health now than I have been for thirty-five years, and feel well in every way after taking the Poo On Chinese Herbs," says Jeff Chastine. "Also I reduced from 220 pounds to 170 pounds without any bad effects remaining." The following statement made by Jeff Chastine, who lives on Granger Avenue, two miles north of the Tidewater tracks, a well-known rancher in that section, is very remarkable and interesting. The Box number of Mr. Jeff Chastine is R.R. Box 88, Modesto California, U.S.A.

"For thirty-five years I suffered with asthma, bronchitis, kidney trouble and diabetes. I had treated with doctors in San Francisco, Sacramento, Modesto, and numerous other places. None of them had given me a permanent relief or even a satisfactory relief. I had asthma for very nearly thirty years. I was unable to sleep at night, and had to fight for my breath. My bronchial tubes were so affected that I could hardly talk—seemed to talk in gasps. I was much like a person out of breath from hard running, and indeed that is just the way much trouble. I was forced to get up many times during the night. My stomach, face, legs, hands and practically my whole body were bloated. I weighed 220 pounds and my flesh was flabby and not solid as it should be. I could not eat what seemed to agree with me. After I had suffered so long I heard of the Poo On Chinese Herbs Co., and I came to town and talked with the Herbalists. He said he was sure his herbs would give me permanent relief. After taking the Herbs for a while I could sleep at night, and I could talk a good deal easier. After three doses of Poo On Chinese Herbs I got up but once a night, and now I do not get up till it is time to prepare for the day's work. My kidneys never cause me a particle of trouble now. The bloating is also gone. I reduced from 220 pounds to 170 pounds of good solid flesh, and now I feel like a new man. I never had a bit of the old trouble

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE 'MAIL.'

To-day—Queen's Theatre; "The Scarlet Letter."

To-day—World Theatre; "The Confessions of a Queen."

To-day—Star Theatre; "Introduce Me."

March 4-5—World Theatre; "Mantrap."

March 4-5—Star Theatre; "The Whole Town's Talking."

March 4-10—Queen's Theatre; "The Circus."

March 6-7—World Theatre; "The Crown of Lies."

March 6-7—Star Theatre; "Altars of Desire."

March 8—Musicals at Helena May Institute.

March 8-10—World Theatre; "Drusilla With A Millions."

March 8-10—Star Theatre; "The Little Irish Girl."

Sports.

To-day—Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club race, for "H." "Y." "I." & "G." Classes.

To-day—"American" lawn tennis tournament (mixed doubles) for members of the Ladies' Recreation Club, 2.30 p.m.

To-day—Fanning Hunt steeplechases (Spring meeting).

March 6—R. H. K. Golf Club (Ladies' Section) medal competition.

March 10—Next Tournament of the H.K. Boxing Assn.; Lee Theatre, Percival Street, East Point.

March 11—Sixth extra race meeting of Macao Race Club.

March 14—Ninth bi-annual race for ship's life boats ("Trevesa") Trophy) starting at 4 p.m.

March 17—Hong Kong Jockey Club extra race meeting, Happy Valley.

March 20—R. H. K. Golf Club (Ladies' Section) bogey competition, New Course, Pailing.

Lammeris Auctions.

March 5—At 169, The Peak, (Mt. Kellett Rd.) valuable household furniture, 2.45 p.m.

March 5—At Sales Room, Duddell St., postage stamps, 5.15 p.m.

Meetings.

March 6—Meeting of lady helpers of the "Cheer 'O' canteen, Chater Rd., in Helena May Institute, 10.30 a.m.

March 10—Thirty-second yearly meeting of shareholders in the Dairy Farm Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd., 2, Lower Albert Road, noon.

March 16—Thirty-ninth general meeting of the H.K. Electric & Co., Ltd., Company's offices, P. & O. Bldg., noon.

March 21—Thirty-ninth annual meeting of Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., at St. George's Bldg., Chater Rd., noon.

Miscellaneous.

To-day—Chinese Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. with Chinese Medical Assn. hold health campaign at Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Bridges St., 7 p.m.

March 5—H.E. the Governor formally opens King's College, Bonham Rd., 3 p.m.

March 5—Mr. R. C. Tredwell, U.S. Consul-General in H.K. lectures on "Personal Experiences in Russian Turkestan" at Helena May Institute, 5.30 p.m.

March 5—Distribution of prizes at St. Paul's Institute, Causeway Bay, by Lady Clementi, 5 p.m.

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LANDER

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4529 { WHEN AGNES GOT
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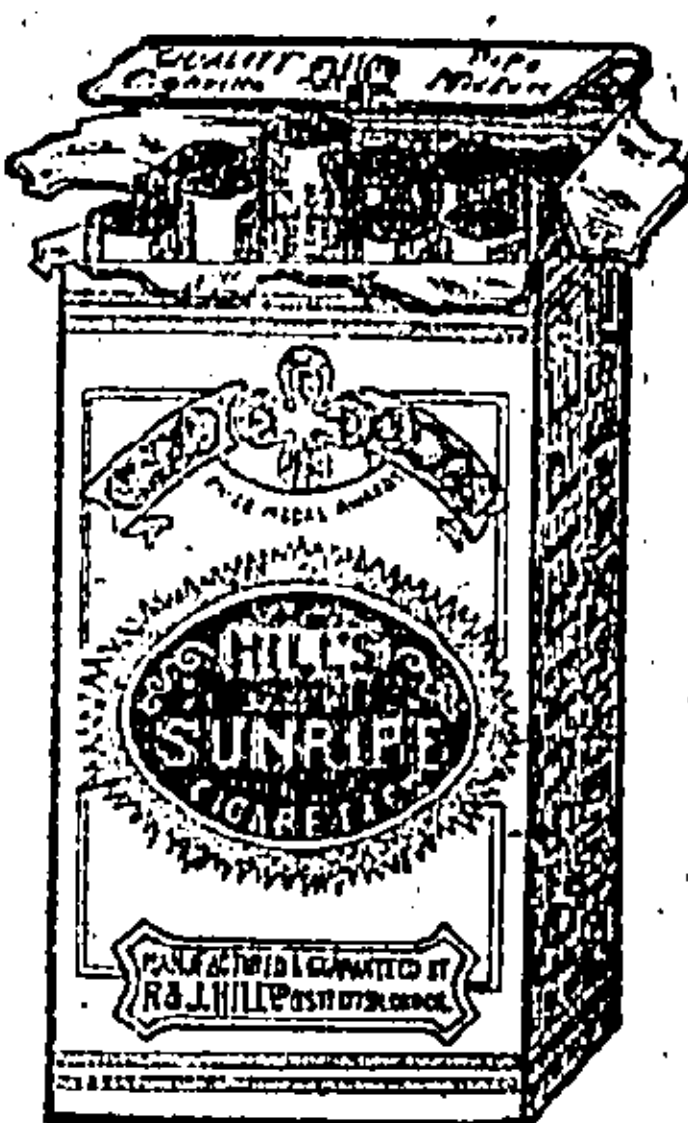
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LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Harry Roake, a carriage examiner, died suddenly at Broad-Street Station.

Scarlet fever and diphtheria have cost Aberdeen £15,000 in the last ten years.

Falling off the quay at Dungarvan, Co., Waterford, Mrs. Margaret Costigan, 74, was drowned.

The Council of the Royal Colonial Institute has drawn up a motion to change the name to the Royal Empire Society.

France is surprised at Germany's defence budget of £35,000,000 for 1928, which is more than she expended on her pre-war army.

The name of Dr. Li Shue-pui, M.B., B.S. (Hong Kong), No. 34, Queen's Road Central, has been added to the local medical register.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Cecil Clementi) will perform the opening ceremony at King's College, Bonham Road, at 3 p.m. on Monday.

The "Gazette" notifies that Mr. C. G. S. Macvic, having returned to the Colony, resumes his appointment as unofficial Justice of the Peace.

What is probably the last diamond rush in South Africa took place at Grasfontein, Eastern Transvaal, when 4,000 men took part in the race.

The "Gazette" gives notice of the Government's intention to close permanently sections of three streets at Tai Kok Tsui. Objections must be lodged before March 5.

Sub-Inspector J. Brennan, Sub-Inspector E. J. Field and Sergeant T. Daly of the Hong Kong Police returned from Home by the "Mongolia" on Thursday.

Paris is adopting a new telephone system by which the subscriber can be switched on to any opera theatre or music hall and listen to the performance in an arm chair.

A quiet wedding was solemnised at St. John's Cathedral this morning. The contracting parties were Mr. Leonard Warren of Shanghai and Miss Hilda Mary Leech of Cambridge.

Much sympathy will be felt with Dr. Balean in the death of his brother, Mr. Oswald Balean, which occurred at Nivalapitiya, Ceylon, after an operation. Mr. Balean was 48 years of age.

The annual meeting of the Society of St. George, Hong Kong, will be held in the office of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hong Kong Club Annexe, on March 5, at 6.30 p.m.

Two local Ordinances have been approved by H. M. the King, namely:—No. 19 of 1927, to amend the General Loan and Inscribed Stock Ordinance; and No. 21 of 1927, to provide for keeping of dogs and prevention of rabies.

Comdr. G. F. Holo, R.N. (retired), Harbour Master and Marine Magistrate, left for Home on vacation by s.s. "Macedonia" today. The Assistant Harbour Master, Comdr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., will carry out the duties during his absence.

The regulation under the Liquors Ordinance, mentioned recently in the Legislative Council, by which the Police can grant extension hours to licence holders on special occasions, is now published in the "Government Gazette" and becomes law. The scale of fees has also been approved.

A dinner was given by the Hong Kong Chinese Medical Association at the South China Restaurant last night to a large number of local practitioners. One of the purposes of the dinner was to induce local doctors who were not already members of the Association to join and there was a good response.

Two officers in the Hong Kong Police are going home to-day on the "Macedonia," having been invalided out of the force. One is Sub-Inspector M. Hope of the Water Police and the other is Sergeant F. Wakelan. The former has ten years' service to his credit and is suffering from arthritis, a form of paralysis.

Mr. W. H. Owen of the Public Works Department and Miss E. M. Score were married at Union Church on Thursday. The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald performed the ceremony. Mr. J. H. Bottomley gave the bride away. Mr. A. W. Hodges was best man and Mrs. A. Costello, matron of honour. Mr. J. E. Longyear was organist. A reception was held at Blarney Stone, Pokfulam and the honey-moon trip to Shanghai.

A profit of £11,000 is estimated for the current municipal year on Hull Corporation telephones.

The late Mr. Arthur Bourchier, the famous actor, left an estate valued at £16,277.

Lady Clementi distributes the prizes at the French Convent School at 5 p.m. on Monday.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jamadar Faiz Mohammad Khan of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department has been authorised to sign death certificates in the Colony.



Den Turner, who has been elected chairman of the Trades Union Council of Great Britain, with its consequent presidency over the Trades Union Congress, has been accepted in England as a conclusive proof of the trend of the Trades Union towards moderation. Although 64 years old, Mr. Turner has since youth been actively engaged in labor matters. On three different occasions he was elected mayor of Batley, England, and has also served as a labor member of Parliament.

Those of the staff and pupils of the Garrison Schools who took part in an attractive concert presented last night at the Royal Engineers Theatre, Wellington Barracks, by the Military branch of the Ministering Children's League were K. Turner, R. Stock, T. Hargrave, J. Crossman, A. Lea, H. Harrison, W. Summons, J. Ursell, G. Budden, G. Gull, J. Leppard, N. Crossan, J. Hayes, C. Sully, H. Summons, J. Hall, C. Bower, A. Dinneen, C. Mayor, D. Booker, D. Monaghan, J. Fitz-Earle, B. Latham, S. Hall, Y. Martin, M. Mackie, M. Lea, E. Waterfield, G. Woods, P. Rennell, W. Fitz-Earle, M. Hayward, the Garrison School Choir, the Juniors and the Infants.



Rear Admiral Oidekop, who has just been appointed chief of the German Navy.

The new course of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club, at Barrackpore, some sixteen miles from Calcutta was officially opened by the Governor-General of Bengal on January 27, on which day the chief race, for the Inauguration Cup, was won by Wold Vixen, in 2 min. 7.2/5 sec. for 1 1/4 miles. It will be of interest to know that Wold Vixen was bought in Calcutta as a three-year-old, in 1924, by Mr. H. M. Hind. The mare had just been landed from England, where she had started in three or four races as a two-year-old. She was ridden quietly by Mr. Hind for the better part of a year, until thoroughly acclimatised, when she was put into training, securing a win her third time out. Since then she has had a remarkable career. Starting in Division I, which puts her amongst the best horses in India, she has run twelve times at Calcutta, scoring eight wins. She has won over Rs. 40,000 in stakes. Rather unfortunately for Mr. Hind, he disposed of his interest in the mare to Shanghai.

Mr. E. D. P. Beth is appointed an unofficial Justice of the Peace for Hong Kong.

The name of Mr. Tai Cho-wong has been added to the local list of authorised architects.

Nearly 22 ft. long, a whale was washed ashore at Watergate Beach, four miles from Newquay.

Statistics published by the Health Department of the United States show that 770 persons were killed by bad liquor in 1927 in New York City.

The Air Ministry has stated that it is not likely that the airship R100, which is at present nearing completion, will make a flight to Australia this year.

Mr. Howard Carter opened the ante-chamber of Tutankhamen's tomb at Luxor, and discovered a beautiful alabaster canopic jar, containing the king's viscera.

A Wellington (N.Z.) message states that Lord Grimthorpe has landed a shark which is believed to be the world's record catch. The shark weighed 630 lb.

The Aviation League of Canada has elected Major-General N. R. MacBrien as president and executive manager, and Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General, as patron.

Inspector W. R. McWalter, Sub-Inspector C. L. Goble and Sergeant J. Kennedy of the Hong Kong Police have gone on Home leave, sailing on the P. & O. "Macedonia."

Mr. P. T. Allen, Secretary for Chinese Affairs, F.M.S., who was one of the party which accompanied H.E. Sir Hugh Clifford on his official visit to Bangkok, has returned to Kuala Lumpur.

The Queen has received Miss Estella Beckett, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, at Sandringham House, and handed to her the prize offered by the Queen to the West Norfolk and Lynn High School.

The trustees of the Crystal Palace have issued a statement that, in view of the overwhelming opposition towards greyhound races, they will not allow the Crystal Palace to be used as a course.

London, March 2.—The Air Ministry announces as a result of an accident to-day at the Isle of Grain to a Fairey "Three P." machine, pilot sergeant Maltman and two passengers were killed.—British Wireless Service.

The official opening of the motor coach service between the Barrier Gate (Macao frontier) and Shekhi, the capital of the Heungshan district, in the West River delta, will be held at noon to-morrow, when the service will be inaugurated.

Granite stones stored without permission on a large area of Crown land near the Gao site on the south-eastern portion of Kowloon Bay (Kai Tak) Reclamation must be attended to before March 12, otherwise the material will be sold, says the "Gazette."

London, March 2.—Underwriting was arranged to-day for the new issue of £8,000,000, five per cent. stock of the Commonwealth of Australia Government. The price of issue will be 98 per cent. When the last offer of the stock was made in November, 1927, the issue price was 97 1/2.—British Wireless Service.

Mrs. Diana Watts, who is staying in the Colony for a few days only, will be giving a lecture and demonstration at St. Stephen's Girls' College, on Monday afternoon at 4.30 p.m. on "The Principles of Greek Balance." Mrs. Watts gave a similar lecture in the City Hall some time ago when she visited Hong Kong. This was very highly successful and very much appreciated.

Owing to fog, there was considerable delay in the ferry service this morning. River sailings have also been affected, Kongmoon boats having to anchor for several hours and all vessels from seaward being held up owing to the density of fog in the vicinity of Hong Kong. The P. & O. s.s. "Macedonia," which was due early yesterday, arrived late last evening and berthed at a quay to eleven.

H.M.S. "Cornflower," under the command of Commander Pelley, is on its way to Hong Kong from Singapore bearing reliefs for the "Iroquois," and also to replace the "Hollyhock" on the China station. The "Cornflower" is a sloop of 1,250 tons gross and steams at a speed of 16 to 17 knots. Her complement is 114. The vessel's armament consists of two 4-in. guns, four pounders, one two-pounder, and a 3-in. gun.

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**A WEEK'S PAPERS
IN ONE**

"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

CHINA NEWS, LOCAL NEWS
AND ALL THE NEWS

SEND IT HOME!

Harmonious relations between Canton and Hong Kong are such that an event of outstanding importance has been recorded this week. Marshal Li Chai-sum is to honour Hong Kong with an official visit and Sir Cecil Clementi will return the compliment.

In the interests of trade, or mutual understanding, or letting people at Home know what progress has been made towards restoring amity, residents should make the most of the opportunity. Misconceptions should be removed for the benefit of Hong Kong and its people.

A very effective way to do so is to inform friends and business connections of the happy prospect in view. Let them read the latest number of the "Overland China Mail" which contains the week's news. The news will back up your arguments convincingly.

This week's "Overland" describes the welcome given by Canton to the British Minister; preparations for receiving General Li Chai-sum are recorded; speeches of the Colony's leading merchants—who one and all speak with confidence of the immediate future—are reproduced in the "Overland."—Do your duty by sending the "Overland China Mail" to those who do not know.

WHEN YOU GO ON LEAVE.

Hong Kong's spring exodus has begun. Are you going home on leave this year? If you are, you will be surprised by the number of persons who will ask you about China and Hong Kong. You will be astonished at the number and type of silly questions put to you in all good faith. And you will have to admit reluctantly (if only to yourself) that you are not quite certain. Will you be believed, though? Keep in touch with Hong Kong and China by having the "Overland China Mail" sent to you for a stipulated period.

By spending a little time while you are on holiday, you can keep yourself well informed if you have the "Overland." The articles which you will seek are written to help non-Chinese to understand. In any case, you will not regret, from your own point of view, being posted with the main developments (reported in brief) while you are away.

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Sport Columns

DEMPSEY AGAIN.

TO MEET GENE TUNNEY IN SEPTEMBER?

TEX RICKARD'S VIEW.

New York, Yesterday. Mr. Tex Rickard has announced Jack Dempsey's return to the ring. It is anticipated that Dempsey will meet Gene Tunney for the third time in September.

Mr. Rickard said that he was of the opinion that Dempsey had not made a sufficiently good showing against Delaney to warrant a Heeneey-Tunney match in June, but many of the best American boxing critics do not share Rickard's opinion.—Reuter's American Service.

[Note: It will be recalled that Tex Rickard had previously announced Jack Dempsey's retirement. Heeneey might have had a title match if he had knocked Delaney out.]

How Heeneey Won.

New York, Thursday. Tom Heeneey, the New Zealand heavyweight champion, won on points in a keen fifteen round contest for the right to meet Gene Tunney, defeating Jack Delaney.

Heeneey's bulldog methods overcame the flashier and more subtle Delaney, who afterwards paid a generous tribute to the New Zealander's ability and sportsmanship. Heeneey won because he was the aggressor throughout, although the margin of points was very narrow.—Reuter's American Service.

Immediate Future.

New York, later. Rickard said that at present he intended to match Heeneey with the winner of the Sharkey v. Kisko fight on March 12, unless the latter produces an outstanding opponent to meet Tunney in the first of two fights which the "world's" heavyweight champion wants this year.—Reuter's American Service.

TENNIS TOURNEY.

NG SZE-KWONG THROUGH 1st ROUND.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Ng Sze-kwong followed T. Honda's example in being an ex-champion who needed the full five sets to get through the first round of the open singles championship in the H.K.C.C. tennis tournament. Cheng Chi-wing was the player who extended Ng Sze-kwong and he once led by two sets to one. There were several other interesting matches, the results being:—

Open Singles.

Ng Sze-kwong beat Cheng Chi-wing 7-5, 4-6, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3.
Ho Ka-lau beat E. W. Railton 6-1, 6-0, 6-1.
Rev. F. P. W. Alexander beat H. R. Trumper 6-3, 6-1, 6-0.
H. D. Rumjahn beat N. Inagaki 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.
Y. Sasaki beat R. P. Lonsdale 6-4, 8-6, 6-2.
Lim Peng-chin beat F. J. Remedios 1-6, 6-2, 8-6, 6-1.
A. D. Humphreys received a walk-over from Ng Sze-cheung.

Club Championship.

Major W. B. Stevenson beat A. D. Humphreys 7-5, 6-3.
Handicap Singles "B".
Dr. C. H. Burton (rec. 15/1) beat M. D. Scott (rec. 5/6) 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

WHO IS THE WORLD'S BEST PLAYER?

SOME FANCY KOZELUH.

Who is the best lawn tennis player in the world—an amateur or professional?—asks Mr. Stanley M. Doust in a London paper.

K. Kozeluh so impressed some admirers by his play in the recent professional championships at Bournemouth that they are willing and anxious to wager as much as £500 that Kozeluh will beat in a 5-set match either R. Lacoste or W. Tilden, the two best amateur lawn tennis players in the world to-day.

World-wide Attention.

Lacoste, I hear (says Mr. Doust), is keen to meet Kozeluh, and is confident that he can win. Kozeluh, on the other hand, is equally sure of winning.

Therefore, if permission be obtained for Lacoste to play Kozeluh (the former, of course, would not receive any monetary consideration), it would settle the question of whether the best professional player is inferior in skill to the best amateur.

Such a match would attract world-wide interest and also hasten the much desired open lawn tennis championships.

GOLF CLUB.

TO-MORROW'S STARTING TIMES.

FANLING COURSE.

Royal Hong Kong Golf Club starting times at Fanling to-morrow are as follow:—

9.24 a.m. F. H. Bloxham, L. R. Andrews.
9.28 " I. H. Geare, X. Marton.
9.32 " A. D. Humphreys, H. A. Lammert.
9.36 " A. H. Ferguson, A. B. Stewart.
9.40 " W. L. Alexander, J. Harrop.
9.44 " A. Leach, T. S. Whyte-Smith.
9.48 " A. B. Purves, A. E. Lissaman.
9.52 " A. R. Cox, G. Vickers.
9.56 " G. C. Moxon, P. P. J. Wodehouse.
10.00 " C. L. Shank, W. C. Murray.
10.04 " M. H. Ivy, A. Sommerfeldt.
10.08 " T. D. E. Pendered, G. Murray.
10.12 " E. R. Hallifax, E. Davidson.
10.16 " R. F. Lindacell, J. W. Franks.
10.20 " C. W. Jeffries, F. G. L. Wheeler.
10.24 " J. H. Andrew, J. W. Alabaster.
10.28 " S. A. Arthur, D. Forbes.
10.32 " R. P. Moodie, R. W. Garrett.
10.36 " W. A. Butterfield, J. Cameron.
10.40 " Lt. Comdr. Brown, F. J. de Rome.
10.44 " D. J. Gilmore, K. S. Morrison.
10.48 " A. B. Raworth, M. M. Maas.
10.52 " E. P. Streatfield, W. Beveridge.
10.56 " D. M. Goodall, G. Phelps.
11.00 " T. Ramsay, F. Taylor.
11.04 " M. G. Mills, F. H. Swanye.
11.08 " J. P. Sherry, W. C. Clark.

ARMY MEETING.

South China Command Winners.

Winners at the recent South China Command golf meeting, played at Fanling, were as follow:—
Command Championship:—winner, Capt. G. L. Tyringham; runner-up, Major T. C. Bowie, R.A.M.C.
Handicap:—winner, Lt. H. M. Sisson, R.A.; runner-up, Capt. G. L. Tyringham.
36 Holes foursomes v. Bogey:—winners, Capt. I. D. Erskine and Capt. G. L. Tyringham; runners-up, Capt. G. Le Gros, R.A. and Lt. H. M. Sisson, R.A.
Inter-unit Championship:—winners, 2nd Batt. Scots Guards; runners-up, Royal Army Medical Corps "A" team.

H.K.C.C. TEAMS.

Hong Kong Cricket Club teams chosen for friendly matches commencing at 2 p.m. to-day were as follow:—

1st XI. (home) v. G. R. Sayer's XI:—H. R. B. Hancock (Captain), T. E. Pearce, A. W. Hayward, Rev. E. K. Quick, H. Owen Hughes, C. D. Wales, Capt. A. G. Dobbie, N. Thorp, O. Moor, E. R. Dockett, K. H. Batger.
2nd XI. (away) v. Civil Service C.C. 2nd XI:—J. N. Owen, J. E. Hancock, L. A. R. Duncan, S. J. Jordan, J. R. Collis, E. R. West, F. L. Thomson, A. W. Brown, H. M. Spence, and 2 others to be selected.

CHESS SURPRISE.

H. B. Randall created a surprise last night by defeating C. M. Sequiera, the holder, in the Colony's chess championship which is now nearing its concluding stage.

At present Sir Henry Pollock and D. E. Carvalho lead with 7 points each for 8 games played. The holder is next with 6 points for 8 games.

The Guy's Hospital Rugby captain, G. G. Cameron, who is in his last year at hospital, will be found in the ranks of London Scottish next season.

The home soccer—Queen's Park Rangers v. Newport County, Division III, match—postponed from December 31, has been rearranged for Good Friday at Newport.

ARMY'S DOUBLE.

UNITED SERVICES SOCCER SHIELD.

YESTERDAY'S FINALS.

The Army secured a "double" yesterday at the expense of the Royal Navy, as soldiers beat sailors in both finals in the United Services soccer shield tournament.

In the senior division, the 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers defeated H.M.S. "Titania" by three goals to nil. The infantrymen were superior but it was not until 25 minutes after half-time that they opened the scoring.

In the junior division, the Reserve XI of the 2nd Batt. Scots Guards defeated H.M.S. "Iroquois" by three goals to one. The Guardsmen were two up and then the sailors notched their solitary point, all in the first half. In the second half the losers missed several chances and then the Guards put on their third goal.

H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major-General C. C. Luard) presented the Shields to the respective captains and silver cups to members of the winning teams. He was thanked by the Rev. F. P. W. Alexander, chairman of the committee. Mrs. Luard was present during the senior match.

K.F.C. SHIELD TEAMS.

The following have been selected to represent the Kowloon F.C. 1st XI v. Hong Kong F.C. to-day on the H.K.F.C. ground, kick-off at 4.15 p.m., in the Senior Shield competition:—Angus; Wheeler, Dodson; Hedley, Sims, McKelvie; Duncan, Kernick, Northey, Muir, Miles. Reserves:—Reed, Vickers.

The following have been selected to represent Kowloon F.C. 2nd XI v. China Athletic to-day on the H.K.F.C. ground, kick-off at 2.15 p.m., in the Junior Shield competition:—Wood; Guest (captain); Clarke; Roberts, Elias, Dunnett; Pile, May, Conates, Tiernan, Blacklock. Reserves:—Spary, Eastman, Slipper.

HOCKEY MATCH.

The 2nd Batt. King's Own Scottish Borderers defeated the Hong Kong Hockey Club "A" team by two goals to nil at King's Park yesterday. Both goals were scored in the second half.

Reminder: Kowloon Marathon starts at 4.30 p.m. at St. Andrew's Church on Monday.

Eight changes have been made in the personnel of the Derby County side since the present season began, only three players, Storer, the captain, Bedford and Whitehouse retaining their places.

Gene Tunney has been made a member of the Madison Square Garden Athletic Club, commonly known as the "600 millionaires." He is the first boxer to be admitted to this exclusive society, which has a waiting list of 2,000, says Reuter. Dempsey is a holder of stock in the Madison Square Garden Corporation, but is not a member of the club.

TAILTEANN GAMES.

IRISH FESTIVAL NEXT AUGUST.

TO BE HELD IN DUBLIN.

Irishmen the world over are now looking forward with more than ordinary interest to the historic Tailteann Games in Dublin in August next. The opening ceremony has been fixed for Saturday, August 11, and during the following fortnight the Capital of the Irish Race will witness a festival in sport only second to the Olympic at Amsterdam. Not only will Sport in all its features be catered for but Art, Literature and Music as well. Side by side with this competitive programme covering simultaneously some score of venues there will be a series of social functions unequalled perhaps in number and variety by any other Capital of its size in a similar space of time.

Older Than Olympiads.

More ancient than the Olympiads, Aonach Tailteann, the Gaelic term for the Tailteann Games, is an event of great historic importance to the Emerald Isle. Over the immense stretch of fifteen centuries, five of them being prior to the coming of Christianity, the Games of Tailteann were celebrated in Tara of the Kings, Ireland's ancient Capital, at intervals of four years and always in the first fortnight of August. Ireland then, as now, had her internal barriers but there is no instance on record where Kings, Princes and people failed to unite in friendly rivalry on the sacred ground of Tara.

Games of Tara.

The Games of Tara, however, faded away at the time of the Anglo-Saxon invasion, and all through the intervening period of 750 years the Celtic people vowed that sooner or later a generation of Irishmen would witness the rebirth of their ancient festival. That vow materialised in August, 1924, when a great assembly, including all the Ministers of the State, Legal Profession and Commerce witnessed in the opening ceremony a spectacle which is not likely to fade from the memory of those who were fortunate enough to see it. Athletes, Boxers, Swimmers, Rowing men, Hurlers, Footballers and Handballers from a dozen lands wherever the Irish Race had found a home.

Gymnastic Display.

In that great parade heralded in by the sound of Artillery, the ringing of Church bells at a distance, the blowing of bugles and the soft music of Celtic Pipers were found the full Olympic representation of Australia, New Zealand and Canada as well as the great majority of those of the United States, the Argentine, Brazil, England, Scotland, Wales and South Africa. The Irish in Newfoundland, France, Spain and Italy were also represented in that march past of Celtic Gladiators. Not only was the opening ceremony which included a gymnastic display by 1,000 boys, and subsequently an international match in Hurling-Shinty between the Gaels of Ireland and Scotland excellently staged but the whole network of competitions that followed in the subsequent fortnight,

and involving in all over six thousand competitors were carried out in a manner that reflected the ability of the Irish people to handle such an undertaking with credit to their country.

Champions' Views.

In an interview given to the American Press at that time, Osborne, the World's all-round Athletic Champion, said "that in his whole experience, which included the Olympic Games he had yet to find such a perfect place of organisation; and in no place were competitors treated better." This view was also placed on record by such outstanding men as Eve, the World's Swimming Champion, McMaster, the South African Walking Champion and others of note. So favourably did these Games impress themselves on the competing nations that the Competitors and their Managers made no secret of their determination to see to it that from the points of view of finance and general organisation the Tailteann Games would be placed on an equal footing with the Olympiads for 1928. New Zealand had already taken this step and the General Council in Dublin believes that the other nations will follow. With few exceptions the Olympic Games at Amsterdam are due to conclude before August 11, the date of the opening of Aonach Tailteann.

International Programme.

Of the International Programme in Dublin, Athletics are fixed for August 15, 16, 17 and 18, Hurling Football and Handball on Aug. 12, 19 and 26 respectively. Swimming on Aug. 20, 21, 22 and 23, Boxing, 23, 24 and 25, Rowing, 24 and 25 and Golf, which is made International, for the first time, will take through its programme during the week beginning August 12.

Literary Competitions.

Literary competitions as well as Solo singing in both Irish and English are also open to all nations and the syllabus for these may be had on application from the Secretary, Aonach Tailteann, Dublin. In regard to the other International events the items will generally correspond to those of the Olympic Games and so will the prizes. There are in addition many purely national sections. A feature in the Tailteann Games is the fact that many of the World's famous men in Arts, Literature, Music and Government are invited to Dublin as the guests of the Nation during this period. The Games of 1924 were held at the end of the Civil War and there was, therefore, political estrangement, while on the occasion of 1928 all Irishmen, North and South, regardless of Party are actively co-operating in the spirit of the Ancient festival.

SWIMMING.

Programme For Men And Ladies.

International swimming events will be held under the laws of the Irish Amateur Swimming Association.

Six competitors may enter in each event from each country, but only four can compete in each event:—
Men's Events: 100 Metres, free style; 100 Metres, back stroke; 200 Metres, free style; 200 Metres, breast stroke; 400 Metres, free style; 800 Metres, free style; 1,500 Metres, free style; Diving from heights of 5 metres and 8 metres.
(Continued at foot of next Column.)



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Chartered Bank	\$213	b
Mercantile A. & B.	\$323	n
do. C.	\$144	n
P. & O. Bank	\$94	n
Bank of East Asia	\$97 1/2	b
Insurance		
Canton Insurance	\$547 1/2	b
Union Insurance	\$325 b 328 sa	
North China Insurance	\$148	n
Yungkee Insurance	\$540 1/2	b
China Underwriters	\$220	n
China Fire Insurance	\$700	b
H.K. Fire Insurance	\$700	b
Shipping		
Douglas	\$43	n
H.K. Steamboats	\$27	b
H.K. Pags & Lighters	\$2.80	n
Indo-China (Free)	\$35	sa
do. (Def.)	\$40	n
Shell Transports	\$50	n
Water-boat	\$20 1/2	sa
Mining		
Bequa	\$2 1/2	n
Kailash Mining	\$3	n
Langkat (Combined)	\$18 1/2	n
do. (Single)	\$10	n
Shanghai Explorations	\$2 1/2	b
Shanghai Loans	\$3.10	n
Rauha	\$168	b
Tonghai Mines	\$17 1/2	b
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.		
H.K. & K. Wharves	\$130	b
H.K. & W. Docks	\$48 1/2	a
China Provident	\$5.90	n
Hongkong	\$168	b
New Engineering	\$4.60	b
Shanghai Docks	\$98	b
Cotton Mills		
Ewo Cottons	\$3.85	b
Oriental Cottons	\$2.15 b 2.10 sa	
Shal Cottons (Old)	\$56 1/2	b
do. (New)	\$28	b
Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.		
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$3.95	b
Hongkong Lands	\$84 1/2	n
Shanghai Lands	\$187	b
Humphreys Estates	\$144	b
Hongkong Realities	\$8.80	n
H.K. Territorials	\$1	n
Princes' Buildings		
Public Utilities		
H.K. Tramways	\$25.45	b
Peak Trams (old)	\$14	n
do. (new)	\$8 1/2	n
Star Forties	\$17 1/2	n
China Lights (comb.)	\$17 1/2	n
do. (old)	\$12 1/2	b
do. (new)	\$9 1/2	n
H.K. Electric	\$72 1/2	sa
Macao Electric	\$21	b
H.K. Telephones	\$24.45 b 4 1/2 sa	
China Buses	\$9 1/2	n
Singapore Traction	\$11/9	n
Industrials		
China Sugars	\$10.40	b
Ma-hon Sugars	\$27 1/2	n
Canton Ice	\$11.30 b 11 1/2 sa	
Cementa (comb.)	\$3.85	n
do. (old)	\$3.85	n
do. (new)	\$3.85	n
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$8.70	n
do. (new)	\$4 1/2	n
United Asbestos	\$10	b
Stores, &c.		
Dairy Farms	\$20 1/2	b
Watsons	\$12.40	b
Der A. Wings	\$4	n
Jane, Crawford	\$3 1/2	b
Blackintosh	\$22	n
Singapore	\$9	n
Wm. Powell	\$5	n
Miscellaneous		
H.K. Amusements	\$29 1/2	b
H.K. Constructions	\$14	n
B. Ind. G. Bonds	60% b & sa	
H. K. Govt. Loans	6% Prem. b	

A Copenhagen Correspondent telegraphs that Miss Jeanne Wildenrath, a young Danish artist, who is at present in Washington, has announced her intention of trying to fly from America to Copenhagen, and is already undergoing training for the attempt.

Arrangements have been made for the rebuilding of the new central hall of the City Temple, which was burned down recently. The main hall has already been rebuilt but, owing to lack of funds, work on the central hall had to be postponed. Now, however, a number of merchants have consented to assume responsibility for the money and work will be started in the near future.

"SUNDAY HERALD" CUP SOCCER.

SCOTLAND HAS NOW WON THE TWO BIGGEST SPORTING EVENTS OF THE SEASON. ST ANDREWS BALL. AND THE "SUNDAY HERALD" CUP. EVERYONE WAS AT THE SOCCER MATCH.

SCOTLAND HAD DECIDED LONG BEFORE THE KICK-OFF THAT THEY WERE GOING TO WIN. AND, WHILE CHINA MADE A VERY SPIRITED BEGINNING, SCOTLAND MADE A MUCH BETTER ENDING. AND AS THE ENDING IS THE PART WHICH COUNTS, SCOTLAND TOOK THE CUP.

HE ALSO SAID HE HOPED THAT WHEN THE NEXT COMPETITION WAS HELD ALL THE SCOTTISH PLAYERS WOULD BE BACK IN SCOTLAND.

THERE WERE QUITE A LOT OF GOALS IN THE GAME, AND THE CHINESE FOLK SAID HE FOUND MOST OF THEM AT HIS END.



How Scotland Defeated China.

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 " SUMMER HAT - - \$3.00

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MOTURING SECTION

MOTOR CYCLE SHOW.

OLYMPIC EVENT IN
 RETROSPECT.

20,000 FEMALE RIDERS.

The Thirteenth Olympia Cycle and Motor Cycle Show which closed on November 5 last was one of the most successful—if not the most successful—exhibition yet held if judged from the attendances and interest displayed by representatives of Continental and Overseas buyers. Public interest was well sustained, nearly 140,000 persons paying for admission which constitutes the second best attendance at any Exhibition yet held if judged from the attendances and interest displayed by representatives of Continental and Overseas buyers. Public interest was well sustained, nearly 140,000 persons paying for admission which constitutes the second best attendance at any Exhibition promoted by the Manufacturers' Union.

The Exhibition was the ninth of the series held since the War at which there has been a total attendance by the public of nearly 1,000,000, whilst to this must be added the attendance of trade buyers to the extent of a further quarter of a million.

The number of exhibitors was well sustained in spite of the difficulties met by a large number of firms through the 1927 season. As is now the rule the chief centre of attraction was the Ground Floor stands devoted to the exhibition of complete motor cycles, where a very large range of models from 147 cc. to 1,000 cc. were presented for inspection. A wide range of machines were offered for "Sports," "Utility," and "Commercial" purposes—a fact which gives the best possible evidence of the manner in which the use of motor cycles has broadened out amongst all social classes and to both sexes.

It could hardly be imagined ten years ago that in the year of grace 1927 there would be at least 20,000 girls and women up to certainly 45 years of age who make habitual use of the motor cycle. To-day there are nurses and stenographers who use motor cycles as freely as do their more leisured sisters.

The lady saleswoman, the lady Trials' competitor and demonstrator has come to stay and has resulted in the opening up of a new profession for women.

The commercial cycle has developed remarkably since 1925 when the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Ltd., arranged the first Annual Demonstration of these vehicles through the north Midlands. Equally good work was accomplished in 1926 and 1927, and the best evidence of the value of the Demonstration was shown by the increased number of exhibits of the trade motor cycle combinations at the 1927 Show.

Further, a dozen Motor Cycle Manufacturers have recently participated in the Collective Exhibit organised by the British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Ltd., at the Olympia International Commercial Transport Exhibition, where the exhibit attracted much attention and favourable comment from the commercial vehicle trade Press and from the daily Press such as "The Times" and "Daily Telegraph."

An instructive pamphlet entitled "Carry by Sidecar" has been issued by the Manufacturers' Union above mentioned, which in clear and simple language states exactly the case for this economical, speedy and safe method of delivery of light loads and exceeding 5 cwt. It is not intended to convey the impression that for heavier loads anything but a four-wheeled van is suitable, but

THE NEW-HUDSON.

1928 MOTOR CYCLE
 PROGRAMME.

New-Hudson Motor Cycles embody many attractive improvements in design and construction and value is better than ever for 1928.

Four Models are being marketed, each in 346 and 496 cc. types, consisting of Semi-Sports and Super-Sports side valve machines, a De Luxe O.H.V. Twin Port Model and an entirely new O.H.V. Twin Port Machine known as the "Plus Power."

All models have gearboxes of latest design with improved positive-locking gear selector and integrally mounted long lever change control. All frames are of the low-back type, providing safe and comfortable riding position. Saddle tanks are also fitted as standard to all models.

The De Luxe Twin Port O.H.V. introduced last season and which was found to be very popular, has been improved in many directions and many new attractive features have been added, making a really fine proposition as a "Value-for-money" mount for the sporting rider.

Another new Model that has already created a great amount of interest is the O.H.V. Twin Port "Plus Power" Model, a machine to delight the heart of the speedman. It is similar in design and construction to that used in the 1927 Senior T.T. when New-Hudson secured Second and Seventh places. With its entirely new engine and gearbox designed by Mr. H. Le Vack, its large capacity saddle tank, low-back frame and generally low riding position, it presents a very handsome and racy appearance. Performance has already been proved in speed events during the season.

Specification general to all Models includes Renold Chains, Dunlop Tyres, Binks multiple jet Carburettor, Internal expanding car-type brakes to both wheels, adjustable handlebars, Tecalemit grease gun lubrication, Brooklands pattern silencer and Terry or Lycett saddle.

experience gained by a large number of distributors in the British Isles in the past three years has convinced them that a great deal of money is wasted by the use of unnecessarily large transport with its heavy consumption of petrol and oil in securing transportation of small and easily-handled loads.

The commercial sidecar—and three-wheeled cyclo—for that matter—are a perfect godsend to the small retail distributor owing to the light initial purchase price and the subsequent saving in running and operating costs. It is believed that there is a great future for this class of machine in Australia and in New Zealand and doubtless it is a direction in which the body builders in those Dominions will carefully look for further trade.

One of the chief attractions at the 1927 Olympia Cycle and Motor Cycle Show was the appearance of a purely British four-cylinder motor cycle, built by Mr. George Brough, of Nottingham, who is already well-known throughout the world of motor cycling as the producer of the now famous "Brough Superior."

It is said the original model on view cost £2,000 to produce, and be this as it may, it is certainly evidence of the care exercised in the construction of British motor cycles. Mr. Brough expresses himself as entirely satisfied with the progress already achieved and is already assured that in every respect it will be a more than satisfactory competitor of similar American and Belgian types. He does not propose, however, to rest content with present results but has decided not to go into production of the model until the autumn of 1928 in order further to improve the already excellent results.

IN RHODESIA.

OWNER SPEAKS OF HIS
 EXPERIENCES.

ESSEX SUPER SIX.

The following account of a recent journey through Rhodesia in an Essex Super Six touring car speaks for itself. The writer is Mr. W. Alderman Wise, of Messrs. F. Reddaway and Co., Ltd., Manchester. He purchased a new Essex soon after his arrival from England. He writes:—

The journey, which was a very hurried business one, was accomplished in 11 days, during which period we travelled 2,633 miles. The driving was undertaken by two of us, driving for distances of 50 miles each. This enabled us to maintain a very high speed average where possible, and with the minimum of fatigue.

As perhaps you will be aware, the rainy season has already started in Rhodesia, which fact did not permit of our tarrying anywhere longer than was absolutely essential for business purposes. On several occasions the car was running for over 14 hours at a stretch with the exception of very hurried stops for food, and several times we were driving far into the night over very rough tracks and through rivers and streams.

We carried a load equivalent to five passengers, which included very heavy luggage, several tins of petrol, water, oil, etc. With one exception, due to careless driving, we had no trouble. This was due to a small boulder striking the front axle at speed and coming into contact with the base of the crank-case, and causing a hole about the size of a three-penny piece. This we plugged with wood and sacking, and proceeded 30 miles for repairs.

On one occasion it took us six hours to negotiate 10 miles in deep black mud beyond Mazung. The Essex behaved wonderfully, and although at times during our progress through this part the mud completely occupied and packed the spaces between the back wheels, springs and wheels, and deposited itself to a depth of six inches on the running boards, after clearing the mud away with a spade which we carried, the car proceeded under its own power, which was ample. On no occasion during the whole distance traversed were we under tow, or stuck anywhere, and as you know, the crossing of the Rhodesian rivers is no easy accomplishment at this period of the year.

On our return journey we found the crossing of the Limpopo River at Lieberg's Drift washed away, and had to take to the bed of the river to get across. This necessitated one of us wading through the river waist high as a guide. The Essex, however, raced through under its own power, and very successfully negotiated the crossing with the water running over the wings, and the back of the car absolutely submerged.

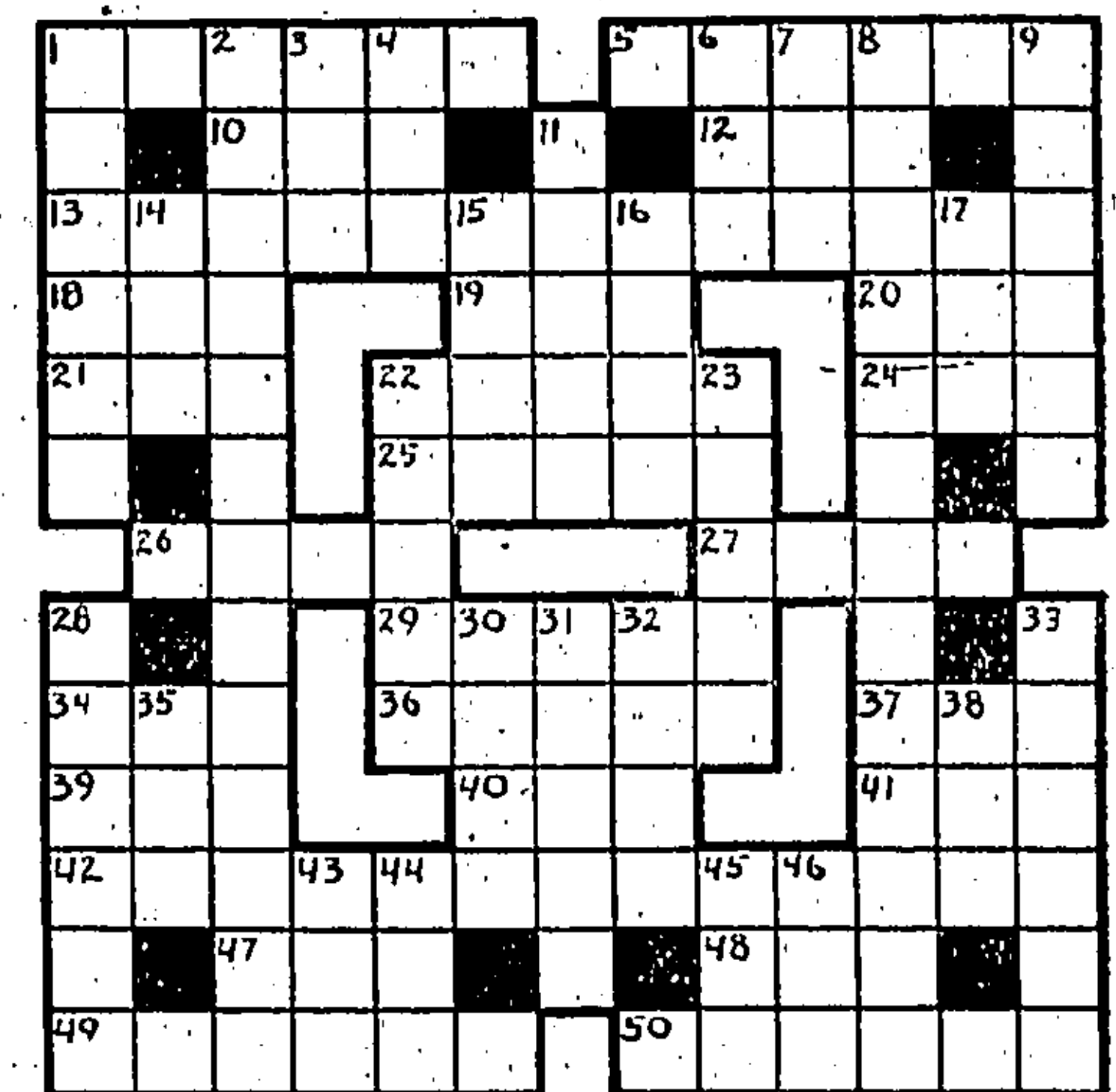
Our petrol consumption was approximately 24 miles to the gallon, but owing to our having to empty our crankcase of oil at some of the deeper rivers, our oil consumption was, of course, excessive, but under ordinary running we were using about one pint to 150 miles. We had no trouble whatsoever with the tyres, and apart from the mishap mentioned, had a no-trouble run throughout. No car could have put up a better performance.

Our last day's journey, practically non-stop except for replenishments of fuel, was 480 miles, we ourselves feeding whilst running.

I have driven many cars and in many countries, and under many conditions, but have not encountered such gruelling conditions as the Essex was subjected to on this occasion. It gives me the greatest of pleasure to add my few observations to what must be a long list of satisfied Essex drivers.

DAILY CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

(This cross-word puzzle has been made by an expert but our readers are warned to look out for occasional phonetic spellings, such as harbor, plow, and altho.)



HORIZONTAL (Cont.)

- 1-What were peasants formerly called?
- 5-In what island of Scotland is the famous Fingal's Cave?
- 10-Born (French)
- 12-Man's name
- 13-What is a seaman on a privateer called?
- 18-One (German)
- 19-Confusion
- 20-Man's name
- 21-What is a finger-stall?
- 22-Who was the last King of ancient Troy?
- 24-To permit
- 25-What is a theme assumed for treatment in verse?
- 26-Prefix. Against
- 27-Not imaginary
- 28-A large kind of chicken of fine flesh
- 34-What is the Latin prefix meaning "one"?
- 36-What is the opposite of "cathode"?

HORIZONTAL

- 37-Suffix. Of the nature of
- 39-The name of a number of Popes
- 40-N. W. State (abbr.)
- 41-Boy's nickname
- 42-Condensation
- 47-On what river is Bern, Switzerland?
- 48-A hymenopterous insect
- 49-Who was the Democratic candidate for the presidency in 1876?
- 50-Motive

VERTICAL (Cont.)

- 15-What unidentified weed is spoken of in the New Testament?
- 16-A kind of cheese
- 17-A metric land-measure
- 22-A tall or ridge
- 23-What river is the scene of German defeat, Sept. 5-12, 1914?
- 28-Sweet to the ear
- 30-In a little while
- 31-What is the Turkish government called?
- 32-A river in Czecho-Slovakia and Prussia
- 33-What famous statue at Thebes, Egypt, was fabled to emit music at dawn?
- 35-What Greek combining form means "new"?
- 38-Aleo
- 43-Il-bred fellow
- 44-Rather than
- 45-Man's name (short)
- 46-What is an infusion used as a beverage?

(The solution of the above cross-word puzzle will appear in Monday's issue along with a new cross-word puzzle.)

A HAZARDOUS DRIVE.

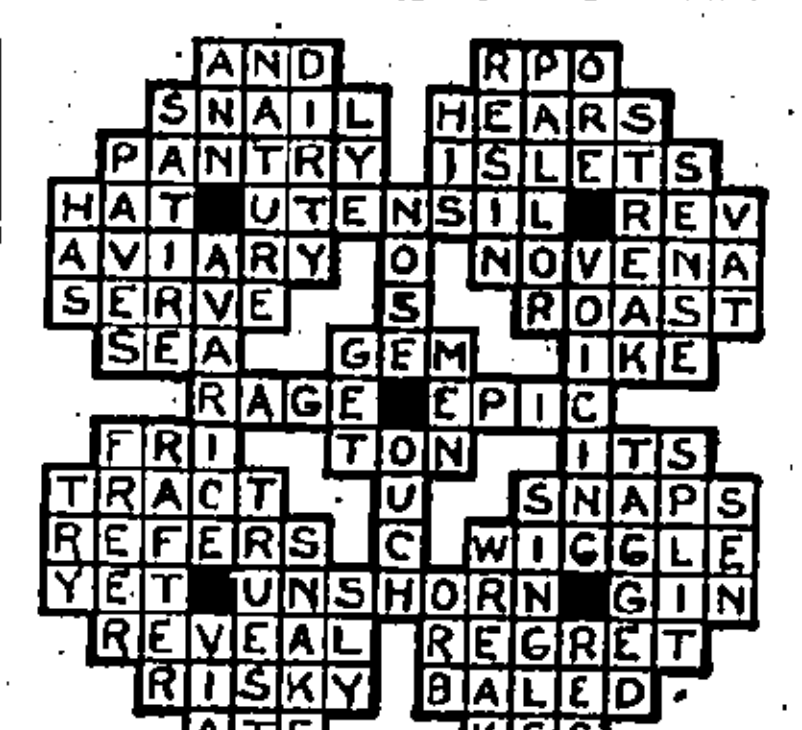
To drive from the Mediterranean sea-board at Beyreuth over the Lebanon and via Damascus across the desert to Baghdad sounds a pleasant enough trip. So it is from an interest point of view; so it would be in other respects, too, if the route were smooth and the way safe. Actually the journey calls for considerable nerve and unlimited confidence in one's car.

From Beyreuth the route over the Lebanon and across the plain to Damascus is hilly, sandy and very rough, and once beyond this ancient city the traveller becomes an object of great interest to the owners of many pairs of long-sighted, greedy eyes; human eyes that scan the horizon for a chance to "scupper" him and make a clean "getaway"; and leathsome bulldozed eyes that wait and watch relentlessly for the "scuppering," so that they may approach on lazy, flapping wings.

It is not devoid of excitement, this Beyreuth to Baghdad journey, and by accomplishing it recently in thirty running hours in their Morris Cowley an Englishman, his wife, baby, and another lady passenger have shown the true pioneer spirit.

"Oh, Harry, I am worried about the car."
 "So am I; if we don't trade it in pretty soon we'll own the darn thing."

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



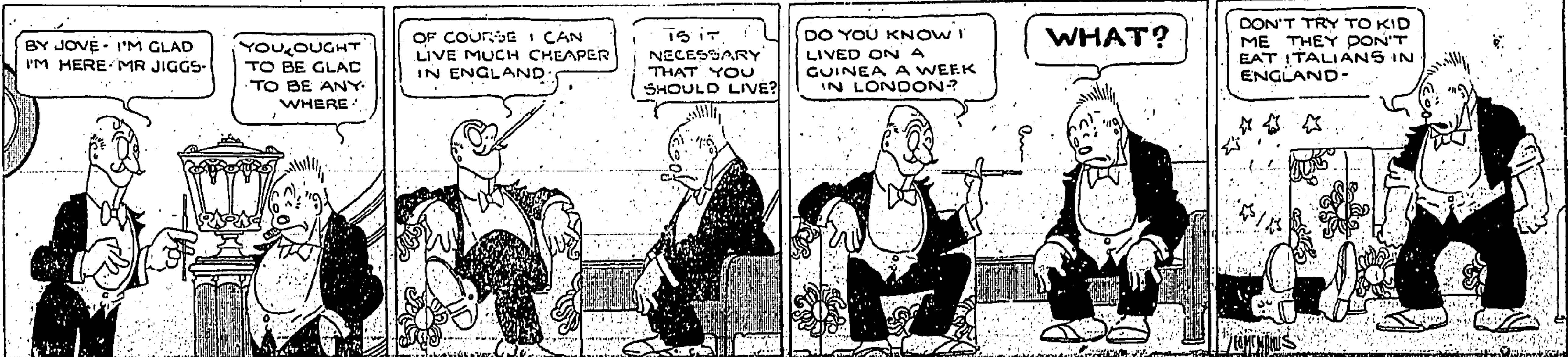
DESCENDING HILLS.

If the silencer goes wrong, the trouble usually can be traced to the driver's habit of switching off the ignition when going down hill. Unburned gases accumulate in the muffler, so that when the ignition is switched on again an explosion in the exhaust line follows. Most motorists are familiar with these terrific reports, but few are acquainted with the danger involved.

If there is enough unburned gas in the exhaust manifold, sudden firing of it may blow off the muffler. The advantage of running down hill with the ignition off is so slight as to be unworthy of the possible price the driver may be asked to pay. Leave the ignition "on," but keep the throttle closed as far as possible. Do the same, but in second gear, if the hill is steep.

BRINGING UP FATHER.

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IN THE CARDROOM.

WHY GOOD PLAYERS LOSE.

PSYCHOLOGY.

I remarked in a previous article (writes Hugh Elliot in the "Evening Standard") that on many hands there is no such thing as a correct bid, for players must be guided by their knowledge of their partner and their adversaries. If a player is known to be an overcaller, bid him up for a double; if he is known to be an undercaller, bid him out so that he cannot play the hand.

If one of your adversaries is very good and the other very bad, try to bid so that the bad player should play the combined hands. Also, in a difficult position, try to place the lead with the bad player rather than the good player, for the bad player is the more likely to lead a wrong card.

Dealing with partners is an art in itself. To criticise a bad partner who is doing his best is not only bad form but bad bridge. It is bad form because he is as much entitled to his amusement as anyone else—indeed more so, because he pays more for it. It is bad bridge because criticism is likely to make him nervous and play worse than before.

Definitions of a first-class bridge player are many and various; but it is certain that no one is qualified for that appellation unless he is invariably suave and gentle with his bad partners. With him a bad partner plays better than with other people, and the net result is that permanently he has better partners than others.

The Pessimist.

Another disconcerting kind of partner, whom we all know and is often quite a good player, is the kind that sits down at the beginning with the announcement that he has lost 20 rubbers running and now expects to lose his 21st. As a matter of mathematical fact, the odds against an average player losing 20 rubbers running are over a million to one. It is profoundly improbable that any average player will ever lose 20 rubbers running, even if he plays bridge hard for the rest of his life.

When, at the beginning of a rubber, our partner acquaints us with this item of information, we shall, therefore, not fail to realise that his capacity for memory and observation is not at its best, or in the alternative that he must be playing very badly—far below the form of an average player. A strong show of self-confidence often helps to restore the morale of this kind of partner, dilapidated by adversity.

Nearly all players play worse after a run of bad luck than after a run of good luck. Especially those who bid by natural flair rather than by fixed rules are apt to be thrown out of gear by constant ill-luck; and players who are normally good have periods in which they are definitely bad. Runs of ill-luck are bound to occur to everyone. It is true that no one need contemplate losing 20 rubbers running. But everyone may be sure that from time to time he will have to go through a series of rubbers at the end of which he will be far more than 20 rubbers in the bad. The best of players will often have runs against him much worse than that. Indeed, as was long ago shown by Dr. Polo, there is no sort of reason theoretically why the best player in any club should not be a permanent loser. It is merely highly improbable.

Wrong Calling.

I have often been asked, and sometimes by quite good card-players, if I can tell them why it is that they usually seem to lose. The answers are various. Probably, the most ordinary single cause, especially among ladies, is undercalling. Nor are these mutually exclusive. Some players undercall and overcall, both at the wrong times. But after ruling out these main factors of loss, there remains a balance of good players who never seem to do themselves proper justice.

In many of these cases they are mistaken in thinking that they lose; and a system of account-keeping would serve to console them. But after all these have been accounted for there are some left, with regard to whom further explanation is necessary and yet is not easy to find. It can then generally be accounted for by some obscure vice of bidding, of which I may give one example.

The most difficult phase of bidding is in the final stages, when perhaps one side has bid five hearts and the other five spades. The question then arises as to whether to go one more heart or double the spades. The premium on a right choice is extremely high. Involving penalties or else doubled score, bonus and game to one side or the other. A turnover of several hundred points is involved in the decision.

Now, there are some players whose constitutions are not adapted for this sort of atmosphere of high

TO KEEP YOUNG.

LIGHT LIVING, SLEEP, AND HEART.

WISER NOWADAYS

The revised and rewritten edition of Dr. Hopewell-Ash's "Middle Age Health and Fitness" might be made the basis of a series of New Year's resolutions by those who wish to become healthy (and happy) exagenarians. The author shows that we are much wiser than our Victorian ancestors in the all-important matter of preserving physical and mental efficiency after forty—for they settled down to the hazy comforts of a sedate middle-age, to which whiskers were even added as a sort of secular badge. As for primitive man, he was old and broken-down at forty, and, deposed from the leadership of his tribe, was left to starve, knocked on the head, or chosen as the piece de resistance at the Feast of Succession. In the Middle Ages, again, senile decay seems to have begun before fifty. "When daily routine included the swinging of giant swords and the wearing of immensely heavy armour, whilst damp, draughty, and ill-lit castles gave rheumatism a perpetual home the 'expectation of life'—as the insurance offices call it—was not very bright as one got into the forties. Again, with plague more or less rampant and sanitation unknown, it must have been a hard task to keep really good health even as long as that." Longer life and better health are perhaps the greatest achievements of modernity, and if this process of improvement is maintained, the time may not be far distant when the prime of life will fall between sixty and eighty.

Mental Factors.

Auto-intoxication and nerve strain are the chief evils which middle-aged persons have to evade in these latter days, and this cheery counsellor gives his reader practical hints for the campaign of evasion. There is no short cut to health in middle-age; it is not to be obtained and retained by means of drugs though "dimol"—introduced six years ago and often prescribed with gratifying results—is an excellent intestinal disinfectant or bactericide, which is free from all deleterious action on human tissue and is not absorbed by the blood. Its chemical name is dimethylaminoethoxyphenol, and it was discovered by Captain Ainslie Walker, who did a vast deal of admirable work during the war-years as head of one of the Mobile Laboratories.

But the middle-aged person's first duty to himself is to avoid the deadly concentration of "tired man, tired digestion." The plan of campaign must include "exercise, being out-of-doors, sunlight, a good mixed diet, plenty of fluid to drink, and peace of mind." The last-named antidote to ill-health is perhaps the hardest of all to procure. Avoidance of hard work need not be sought; our consultant points out how often retirement from business is followed by premature decay and death. There can be no doubt that the mental factors are just as important as the physical ones, perhaps more so. Make up your mind to be young—to keep the mental elasticity of youth, and not to contract the ways of talking, etc., which old men affect, quite unnecessarily—and Dr. Hopewell-Ash's good advice will have far more effect, when acted upon. And—alloy worry is bad, but worrying about our health is worst of all.

DR. CASTELLANI.

The King has conferred the rank of Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George upon Dr. Castellani, Director of Tropical Medicine at the Ross Institute and Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Putney Heath, S.W. Dr. Castellani is at present lecturing in America.

Dr. Castellani, who was born in Florence in 1875, has lived in England for many years. He became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, in 1916, and a Fellow (F.R.C.P.) in 1922. He was a member of the Foreign Office and Royal Society Commission for investigating sleeping sickness, and has filled many other important positions.

He is chiefly known for his part in elucidating the causes of sleeping sickness, yaws, and other tropical maladies.

The honorary rank is conferred on foreign subjects, the ordinary rank of the order being restricted to British subjects.

bidding, and they almost invariably do the wrong thing. Yet if this situation arises only once a day the dice are loaded against them to that extent. A single vice of this sort is enough to convert almost any player into a loser, for few players are good enough to withstand a permanent daily handicap of 300 points against them. A good player may fall short in one particular, and instead of being blessed for his many virtues he is damned for his solitary vice.

FRENCH STUDENTS.

STERN FIGHT FOR EDUCATION.

VARIED OCCUPATIONS.

Paris.—Among the "new poor" of France to-day few classes offer more inspiring examples of courage and self-denial for the sake of an ideal than those that are to be found among the university students. Despite the many efforts that are being made to assist them, hundreds of these young men and women, lawyers, doctors, and professors of the future are leading a hand-to-mouth existence, in which much more is demanded of hand and brain than can be permitted to the north.

The reason is that they or their parents have undertaken a task which in these post-war days is beyond their ordinary means, and he result is often acute distress and hardship. A highly-placed university authority, discussing the situation the other day, pointed out that the great majority of university students are drawn from the middle and lower-middle classes—from those classes which have been most hardily hit by post-war economic conditions. Their parents in very many cases are Civil Servants, teachers, bank clerks, superior personnel of railway service, and others, among what are known as the black-coated classes.

Peasants and tradespeople have seen their incomes keep pace with the rising cost of living, but these others have not. They have had to tighten their belts and make increasing sacrifices in order to secure for their children the standard of education which their traditions and self-respect demand. By comparison with the pre-war period the incomes of these people have increased on an average by three or four fold, but the student in Paris who tried to get along on four times the average pre-war allowance would be in a very uncomfortable position.

Before the great upheaval the student in Paris who had an allowance of 200f (£8 at pre-war exchange) a month was quite comfortably circumstanced, but the student of to-day has to accomplish miracles of economy and self-denial to make ends meet on 1,000f a month (equal to about the same figure in sterling). Some students manage to live on as little as 800f, but they are rare who can accomplish this at a time when meals cost 7f or 8f instead of 1f 25c and when rooms which in 1914 were let at 50f a month now cost at least 250f.

"Leading Double Lives."

But there are many university students in Paris and elsewhere in France who have not the least hope of ever receiving an allowance of 1,000f, or even 500f, a month, but who, determined to secure education at any cost, are spending themselves in a two-fold effort. The midnight oil they burn is not all burned over their books. They are, by force, of economic circumstances, leading double lives.

Until quite recently there was a conductor on one of the motorbuses who, when he was not earning his living in this way of taking the necessary minimum of rest, was preparing for qualification as a dental surgeon. His employers helped him to the extent of arranging his hours of duty so as to fit in with his schedule of studies, and it may be noted that his record of service with the transport company was so good that he was marked for early promotion. Books account for a considerable proportion of the average student's expenditure, for they are just as necessary as bed or meals. More than one student has solved the difficulty of finding funds for these by entering the service of a bookseller, so transferring the item books from the debit to the credit side of his budget. One law student not only sells on commission to his more fortunately-situated colleagues, but undertakes rounds of delivery. He gets his books gratis and also enjoys the privilege of a free meal at midday in addition to a salary which, though very small, helps to eke out the monthly allowance.

His is an easy occupation by comparison with some of the tasks which poor students undertake in their fight for education. There are several men who devote their days to study and their nights to taxi-cab driving; dozens of men who in due time will be doctors, lawyers, or engineers are employed at night by big garages in cleaning motor-cars; and there are not a few students who during the hours between midnight and dawn are busy with mop and broom on the tramways and omnibuses. One at least is a lamp-lighter.

Students As Waiters.

Many students have part-time employment as clerks, or tutors, but not all of those in need can find such congenial employment. Quite a number of them act as

SAVED BY DOGS.

HOW DIET REMEDY WAS DISCOVERED.

PERNICIOUS ANAEMIA.

Sufferers from pernicious anaemia throughout the world have cause to bless the name of Dr. George Minot, of Harvard University, U.S.A., whose patient research resulted in proving that a simple diet of cooked ox-liver was the long-sought remedy.

The severe form of bloodlessness known as pernicious anaemia long puzzled doctors. It is a disease that fastens on persons, usually in middle life, so slowly as to make the causes difficult to determine. It has taken an immense toll of life.

Dr. Minot stumbled on a cure during experiments he undertook in a thank-offering for the saving of his own life.

Diabetes, another death-dealing illness, which had taken toll of humanity for 1,800 years, had fastened on Dr. Minot. The years passed as he waited in agony of mind and body for the end. The physician became the powerless layman. There seemed no hope. His life's work seemed finished.

Insulin.

Suddenly Dr. F. G. Banting, a Canadian doctor, of Toronto, who returned to research work after serving in the war as an infantryman, announced to a grateful world that a cure for diabetes was found.

Insulin, a preparation from the pancreas of sheep and oxen, was the name of the modern magic. Dr. Minot was among the first to be cured. He returned to his studies of the cause and cure of anaemia when the death sentence was removed. Every available hour of his new lease of life was devoted to research work.

Animal liver had been used by Dr. Whipple in the treatment of dogs, in which simple anaemia was artificially induced by bleeding. Dr. Whipple noted marked improvement in his dog patients after treatment by a diet of cooked animal liver.

Dr. Minot worked patiently from this stage. He saw the possibilities of relieving mankind of a load of suffering, if only human beings would answer to the treatment. He experimented on dogs, and, after tedious months succeeded in curing in them simple, secondary, and pernicious anaemia.

Human beings became his next patients. The diet of cooked ox-liver, the simplest cure imaginable, was tried. Pernicious anaemia answered to treatment although, paradoxically enough, simple and secondary anaemia was still obstinate. Dr. Minot had paid his debt.

"Tell me, dear," said the London actress, "how did the show go on the road?"

"My dear, an awful frost! Why, in one town a boy in the gallery wanted his money back because he was afraid to stay up there alone."

waiters when they are not busy with their books. There is, for instance, not more than 300 yards from the Sorbonne, a little restaurant which, with the exception of the proprietor and the cook, is staffed entirely by medical and law students. The service is excellent, and the casual client may find some gratification in the thought that the tip he gives the waiter may go towards the purchase of microscope or of an essential but expensive book. The women are as brave as the men in their struggle to win "through to graduation. Some of them earn a little money by acting as nursemaids to young children for two or three hours a day, while one, who intends to become a barrister, is a dancer in a music hall when she is not a law student.

It is not easy to obtain details of individual cases, for the students who are compelled to lead double lives do not talk about their efforts, and their friends make a pretence of ignorance. The attitude of those who are combining their studies with labour of any kind which will provide essential funds was well expressed by a student who devotes a certain amount of his time and energy to the unloading of barges. When asked how long he worked each night, he replied: "Until it is so light that I might be recognised."

That students should have to resort to such expedients in order to reach their goal is distressing to themselves and to all who have to deal with them; but the university authorities find cause for pride in the circumstance. The cause of education is ennobled and advanced by the spectacle of young men and women who will fight and suffer for it. The University of Paris could receive no higher tribute and its professors would ask no better material. "Daily Tele-

WOMEN.

NOT SWEETHEARTS MERELY.

FILM PRODUCER EXPLAINS.

"We can no longer overlook the fact in films, fiction and stage plays that real-life relationship between the sexes has changed radically since woman achieved what is often called her 'freedom,'" declares Al Rockett, noted film producer.

Rockett, who became famous as a producer by filming, with his brother, Ray Rockett, that great human document of the screen, "Abraham Lincoln," is now a First National producer. He has made another notable picture for First National in "An Affair of the Folies," which is the current attraction at the Odeon Theatre, with Lewis Stone, Billie Dove and Lloyd Hughes in the featured roles.

The picture is an honest and human treatment of modern domestic love and financial problems in the form of tense and enjoyable entertainment. Those virtues, Rockett claims, should be the very foundation of any film plot or story that purports to give a faithful picture of the life of our times.

"Now that woman has rights and privileges hitherto denied her, she has responsibilities and powers concerning men that she uses freely, whether or not she is conscious of the fact. That is the truth of real life of to-day."

Shown on the screen—held up for inspection, as it were, and isolated from the many surrounding circumstances that blind us to the truth in everyday happenings—the truth may seem exaggerated.

"In short, women are no longer wives or sweethearts merely, but often partners, who want responsibility and a vital part in the affairs of life, and are going to have them. The sex question inevitably enters business as it never did before, because business is now the property of two sexes instead of one."

WRONG BABIES.

MOTHER WHO EXCHANGED AFTER A MISTAKE.

Considerable comment has been caused in Manchester by a remarkable mistake resulting in two babies being handed over to their wrong mothers.

Six months ago a woman who had given the name of Nellie Watson, or Davies, was admitted to the Crumpsall Poor Law Hospital, accompanied by two children. The older was sent to a home at Styal and the younger, who was eighteen months, went to Booth Hall for treatment. When the time came for the woman to be discharged two children were brought to her. When she was handed the younger one she declared that it was not hers but she was told it was, and it was suggested that as it had been ill it had changed very much in appearance.

The woman, still unconvinced, left the institution with the two children. She had not long left when it was discovered that a mistake had been made, and that the younger child which had been handed over was in reality the daughter of Mrs. Roy Davies, of Cranworth Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock.

Fortunately the first woman, still dissatisfied, had not left the town, and the police were able to trace her quickly, with the result that the babies were exchanged.

Mrs. Davies insisted upon taking hers home. It is understood the Guardians, who are responsible for control of the institutions, are investigating.

STANDARD TIME.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

Sunrise and Sunset in Hong Kong during March, according to the standard time of the 120th meridian east of Greenwich, is as follows:—

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
March	a.m.	p.m.
4	6.42	6.28
5	6.41	6.28
6	6.40	6.29
7	6.39	6.29
8	6.39	6.30
9	6.38	6.30
10	6.37	6.31
11	6.36	6.31
12	6.35	6.32
13	6.34	6.32
14	6.34	6.32
15	6.33	6.33
16	6.32	6.33
17	6.31	6.33
18	6.30	6.33
19	6.29	6.34
20	6.27	6.34
21	6.27	6.35
22	6.26	6.35
23	6.25	6.36
24	6.24	6.36
25	6.23	6.36
26	6.22	6.37
27	6.21	6.37
28	6.20	6.37
29	6.19	6.37
30	6.18	6.38
31	6.17	6.38

DENTAL BOARD.

HOME REGULATIONS VALID OR NOT?

ANNUAL FEE PAYMENT.

A test action to decide whether dentists are bound to pay an annual fee for the retention of their names on the register of dentists, or whether by refusing to do so they are disqualified from practising dentistry, came before Mr. Justice Astbury in the Chancery Division.

Mr. Maughan, K.C., said the question was whether certain regulations made by the Dental Board were valid or were ultra vires.

The practice of the Board had been to commence prosecutions if they thought that persons were practising as dentists without right because their names had been removed from the register.

On that interesting and, to the Board, vital question, different views had been entertained by the Law Officers in England and in Scotland.

"VARSITY" RAGS.

VICE-CHANCELLOR ISSUES WARNING.

NOT ONLY DISGRACE

Undergraduates at Cambridge University have been warned against participating in "rags" in London after Varsity matches by the Vice-Chancellor of the University. He refers to reports of disturbances which occurred in some London theatres and music-halls on the evening of the Oxford and Cambridge Rugby football match.

The Vice-Chancellor desires to warn most urgently all undergraduate members of the University against any participation in scenes of disorder, particularly such as involves injury to the property or interference with the enjoyment of other persons, whether after inter-University contests or at other times.

"Any member of the University who takes part in such disturbances not only disgraces himself, but stains the fame of the University and brings its good name into discredit with the outside world."

The Vice-Chancellor adds that a similar notice has been issued by the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.

WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on February 1, 1928:—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1928	1927
Tylam	10' 6" B	12' 2" B
Tylam Byewash	25' 4" B	23' 0" B
Tylam Intermediate	Level 2' 3" B	
Tylam Tuk	22' 1" B	34' 0" B
Wong Nei Chung	19' 0" B	18' 3" B
Pokfulum	21' 5" B	22' 2" B

(Note: B denotes "Below Overflow" A denotes "Above Overflow.") Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1927	1928
--	------	------

Tylam	259.44	289.32
Tylam Byewash	1.47	1.47
Tylam Intermediate	195.00	183.45
Tylam Tuk	915.42	722.00
Wong Nei Chung	10.61	11.20
Pokfulum	21.75	20.40

Total	1,403.71	1,227.84
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Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January.

	1928	1927
--	------	------

Consumption	226.34	239.69
Estimated population	408,450	418,800
Consumption per head	17.9	18.4

Intermittent Supply in all Rider Main Districts West of Eastern Street from January 1st to 30th inclusive.

Intermittent Supply in all Rider Main Districts West of Eastern Street from January 8th to 30th inclusive. Fully Supply in all Districts on January 31st.

Full Supply in all Rider Main Districts from 1st to 2nd January excepting the districts west of Eastern Street an intermittent supply was given 1st to 2nd January, 1928.

Intermittent supply in all Rider Main Districts from 3rd to 31st January excepting 3 days 21st to 23rd a full supply was operated on account of Chinese New Year.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir	14' 8" B	7' 8" B
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	1' 3" B	1' 10" B
Reception Reservoir	Level 2' 2" B	
Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.		
Kowloon Reservoir	21,024	22,110
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	95.71	98.38
Reception Reservoir	32.15	27.45
Total	34,083	40,000

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of January.

	1928	1927
--	------	------

Consumption	76.92	88.53
Estimated population	168,560	163,000
Consumption per head	16.4	17.4

Full Supply in all districts during January 1927 and 1928.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to January 31, 1927.

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FIRST FAILURE.

GREYHOUND CO. GOES INTO LIQUIDATION.

4 DOGS AMONG ASSETS.

"This is, I think, the first of the greyhound racing companies that have smashed," said Mr. W. H. Cork, accountant and auditor, of Butech, when presiding at a meeting of the creditors of the Southern Canine Racing Stadium (Founders' Syndicate), Ltd.

Mr. Cork added that the assets would probably be sufficient to pay the creditors in full, but the shareholders would be in a different position.

Dealing with the history of the company, he said it was only registered last August, and in the following September the capital was increased to £50,000.

Extraordinary Position.

The fees due to the Companies Registration Department on the increased capital, amounting to \$400, had not yet been paid. It was an extraordinary position. Apparently rather more than £12,000 was subscribed for shares in the company, and something like £9,691 of that amount had gone to the promoters and in preliminary expenses. The latter totalled £3,514. The only assets which the company now possessed in its own rights were four dogs and some furniture. The dogs were called "Clinking Duchess," "Doety Dear," "Lady Thekla," and "Bran," and they were "probably worth £10 to £15 each."

A Titled Director.

A mechanical director was appointed by the company, and he and the other directors appeared to have received fees. So far as the technical director was concerned he was paid at the rate of £550 per annum to work a hare which the company did not possess.

The directors of the company were Messrs. R. O. Graham, John Lacey, E. A. Coleman, Lt.-Col. F. S. H. Baldrey, and Lord Sholto Douglas. The last two had apparently never taken their qualification shares, neither had they received any remuneration for their services to the company.

There were matters which required careful investigation. Those identified with the company might have made themselves liable for penalties owing to the absence of books. There might be a request that some money paid should be refunded.

Mr. Cork next referred to the prospectus issued by the company, and remarked that he was surprised that anyone reading it should subscribe one penny to it.

"In the Air."

One of the directors of the company pointed out that the exact position was disclosed in the prospectus, and Mr. Cork said that was quite true, but he could not understand how any person of ordinary intelligence could read the prospectus and subscribe for shares. The entire thing was in the air, and the company possessed very little at the start. If the company had received the whole of the capital it would have gone ahead. The company was to have operated at Southampton, Gloucester, and Swansea, and arrangements for the acquiring of tracks at those places were entered into.

A resolution was passed confirming the voluntary liquidation of the company, with Mr. Cork as liquidator.

PICKLED ALIVE.

WOMAN DRANK NOTHING BUT VINEGAR.

A strange taste in liquor has been revealed by the death in Salop Infirmary of an old lady of Shrewsbury, who for 30 years drank about a pint and a half of vinegar a day, writes the "Westminster Gazette."

Dr. D. A. Urquhart, who describes her case in the British Medical Journal, gives it as his opinion that "she was as nearly as possible pickled alive."

He did not see her until she was 60 years of age. She looked ill but was mentally bright and alert.

"Beside her stood a quart bottle of vinegar—three parts empty. This quantity she acknowledged she had consumed during the day."

Weighted 38 Pounds. "I learned from her relatives that this was about her usual daily ration; that, in fact, she never ate anything without washing it down with a liberal supply of the liquid."

At one time she had weighed 112lb, but when the doctor was called in her weight was only 38lb. For five weeks she had taken no solid food, but had continued her daily allowance of vinegar.

After her death an inquest was held, and the verdict was returned that she died from chronic intoxication—the intoxicant being

NAVAL SECRETS.

ECHO OF A CASE LAST YEAR.

ADMIRALTY'S CLAIM.

The Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Inskip, appeared at Bow Street Police Court to resist an application made by Lt.-Com. Colin Mayers, R.N. (retired) for the return of certain papers in the custody of the Commissioner of Police.

The papers were taken last year in connection with charges under the Official Secrets Act.

The Admiralty opposed their return when a previous application was made, for reasons of State.

There were two applications on a day in mail week, one by Lt.-Com. Mayers and one by the Admiralty, for the papers.

Mr. K. E. Shelley, for Lt.-Com. Mayers, said his claim was that the documents were his personal property.

A GREAT DELUSION.

FREE WILL IN FRIENDSHIP.

"Come to dine on Thursday, my dear—just our own friends." The sound of this invitation is music in our ears, and how joyfully we accept, for the promise of a pleasant and stimulating evening opens before us. Yet, what does the term "our own friends" mean from the lips of a hostess? It suggests a curious classification of the people on her visiting list into "friends" and "own friends."

We subscribe to the Doctrine of Free Will in Friendship just as we do to the belief in the larger Free Will—our control over our ultimate destiny—and the old catch phrase about being able to choose our friends, as a consolation for having been provided with relatives by a Higher Power, springs readily to every lip.

But if this be so, how oddly our selective faculties seem to work! Who has not heard a hostess "going through her list" and sighing as she enumerates the bores who must be asked at least once a year, or the "perfect monsters, my dear," who can be shuffled in unnoticed if she can make up her mind to issue invitations for a large-scale "crush"? Does she speak in the accents of one who has chosen all her friends, and sought out companions to join in the pleasures of life from the ranks of those whose tastes work in with hers and whose characters are congenial?

There are few greater delusions than the belief that one chooses one's friends. We could all divide our list into the Barnacles, the Monsters, the Usefuls and the Beloveds—and it is only the small company comprised under the final heading who deserve the title of "friend."

The Barnacles are the people thrust on our intimacy through environment. Nursery alliances are the first attachments to deplete each individual ship as she starts on her voyage through life; school days bring a further collection, and as we journey through life we find our Barnacles go with us as Old Friends. We may not love them (very often we are frankly bored by their society), but the charm of mutual memories binds us together. Few of us want to scrape our Barnacles off, for they are an actual part of our life.

Then there are the Monsters. Everyone counts on her list a few thoroughly tiresome acquaintances who have been forced upon her by that strange god, "family connections." The bonds forged by a past generation link us up with these people and we have not sufficient capacity for brutality to shake them off.

Friends and Friends.

The "Usefuls" are the people we know because we share the same tastes. Good bridge players, golfers, musicians, or sportsmen may be a necessity to us because of our interest in pastimes or the arts, and we all know numbers of people—not because of what they are, but on account of what they do.

The Beloveds—our "own friends"—are a restricted company; for it requires vitality and determination to fight against circumstances which often divide us from the people we like. Perhaps they do not play bridge, golf, or lawn tennis, and this disability makes it difficult for us to include them in ordinary parties. They have a habit of living at the opposite end of England to the corner where we reside—or sometimes they marry men who are abhorrent to our husbands.

There are a thousand forces warring against our seeing our chosen friends—everyone who has lived past her first youth learns this trying truth—and yet we all go on saying that we choose our friends. How nice it would be if this were really so—but would it mean the breakdown of society? There is a possibility

ELECTRIC CHAIR.

SCIENTIST ON VICTIMS' AGONY.

BRUTAL FORM OF TORTURE.

Paris.—Professor L. G. V. Rota, the expert on telluric, or earth, currents, has described the manner in which Mrs. Ruth Snyder and Judd Gray (murderers of Mrs. Snyder's husband) were sent to their deaths in the electric chair at Sing Sing Prison as "a form of torture." He said:

"Discussion has gone on for several years as to whether or not the electric chair should be abolished, and speaking from what I think I may say, without immodesty, is a profound knowledge of electricity and its physiological effects, I have no hesitation in pronouncing the electric chair as the most inhuman form of execution conceived by the mind of man."

1,740 Volts.

Professor Rota went on: "Post-mortem examinations are always carried out on the bodies of electrocuted criminals and, as long ago as January 28, 1895, the New York State authorities appointed two distinguished doctors to report on the case of a negro named David Hampton, who was executed in Sing Sing Prison. Alternating current of 102 periods per second was employed, and the generator gave 1,740 volts."

Doctors' View Disputed.

The current was switched on at 11 hrs. 20 min. 13 sec. After he had been quickly strapped to the electric chair and the electrodes had been placed in position with pads dipped in salt water so as to give a good contact, the ammeter showed an almost constant intensity of eight amperes.

After four seconds the intensity was reduced progressively to 1.8 amperes. At 11 hrs. 20 min. 42 sec. the current was put on 4 amperes and, finally, at 11 hrs. 21 min. 10 sec. it was switched off.

Doctors All Wrong!

The post-mortem examination revealed that most of the blood had been forced into the upper part of the thorax and the neck and the cranium. The doctors concluded that death had been instantaneous, but they were absolutely wrong. In every case of electrocution in the way in which Ruth Snyder and Judd Gray were executed (they are reported to have been subjected to 2,200 volts) death inevitably supervenes, but it may be long, and, above all, excruciatingly painful.

People have asked why, if she were not dead and if she were suffering the most frightful torture, Mrs. Snyder did not utter a scream or give some sign of the suffering she was undergoing. The brutal fact is that the contortion of the nerves and vocal cords is such that she could not do so.

Still Alive and Conscious.

It was impossible for her even to moan or give the slightest signal of the torture she was enduring. And yet she may have been still alive and even conscious.

The space of time before death supervenes varies according to the subject. Some have a greater physiological resistance than others. I do not believe that anyone killed by electrocution dies instantly, no matter how weak the subject may be.

In certain cases death will not have come about even though the point of contact of the electrode with the body shows distinct burns. Thus, in particular cases, the condemned person may be alive and even conscious for several minutes without it being possible for a doctor to say whether the victim is dead or not.

Knocked Out For 40 Minutes. "During my scientific researches I once received a shock of ordinary industrial current with a small condensing apparatus by my side. I was 'knocked out' for 40 minutes, but although these around me were unaware of the fact that I felt any pain I was suffering agony. Yet I was unable to move or utter a sound."

If electrocution is to be continued as a way of executing criminals a method should be devised of measuring beforehand the physiological condition of each particular case and the current should be applied accordingly by an electrical scientist and not by a doctor.

The accident in 1916 which nearly cost me my life opened up to me a hitherto unexplored field of electrical research. I frankly prefer the guillotine or hanging to the electric chair.

American bankers have drafted a new scheme for German reparations and the settlement of war debts, to replace the Dawes plan. The proposal is to float a loan of \$1,200,000,000, of which \$250,000,000 will be used for payment to the United States in settlement of all Allied debts.

"OUT OF TUNE."

DOCTORS WHO MAKE ILLNESS INTERESTING.

TROUBLE: EAT TOO MUCH.

There is much discussion in Harley Street concerning the humorous but forceful attack made upon some psychological doctors by Dr. Harold Dearden in his play, "Two White Arms," newly produced at the Ambassadors' Theatre.

The play is in a manner of speaking a burlesque of some doctors who deal in psychology as a form of treatment, and the patients who are prepared to pay big prices for that treatment. In the play there is much talk of people going to quiet places where they can mentally "observe themselves." One of the womenfolk, who is obsessed with psychology, believes that she can obtain a cure by prancing round the room with her finger on her left nostril and uttering a sound like "Ohm."

Why They Succeed.

Dr. Harold Dearden, who is also part author of "Interference" at the St. James's Theatre, said: "There are legends of the doctors of the kind I put on in my play. They are most successful. The reason is that they make illness so much more interesting than ordinary practitioners. Certain kinds of patients do not like to be told that they have ordinary complaints. But they like to be told in a mysterious way that they are out of tune with the infinite, whereas they have really over-eaten. The success of doctors who deal in psychology is that they make illness romantic. "Because the treatment is costly, it is frequently carried out more carefully than usual. A prescription that costs 100 guineas is looked upon as more valuable than one that costs 100 shillings."

The Power of Faith.

"Of course, many of these psychological treatments are good. But that depends on the mentality of the patient. I am certain that if you told 100 people to walk round with a carrot in their hand as an insurance of good health, three of them would derive benefit from it."

There was not an atom of exaggeration in the forms of treatment which I made my stage character, Dr. Berghers, prescribe. I have seen people in my own practice and career solemnly carry out all kinds of queer ritual. I once heard an eminent Government official solemnly say that he proposed to leave his job and go to the country, where he could better "observe himself."

"The only hope for the general practitioner is for him to offer genuine medicine attractively."

50 YEARS HENCE.

A MOTORIST SUMMONED FOR 1978.

A motorist, summoned at the Marylebone Police Court, wrote to the magistrate that, probably owing to a clerical error, he had been summoned to appear on January 23, 1978.

He suggested that, in view of the error, it was only fair to "consider the matter all square" and dismiss the summons.

"I don't quite see that," replied Mr. Bingley, smiling. He fined the motorist 10s. for having his identification plate obscured.

SURGERY MIRACLE.

GIRL WITH A FRACTURED SKULL.

IN GOOD HEALTH NOW.

Dr. Rampagni, Gower Street, Bedford Square, described the case of a 12-year-old girl as a miracle of British surgery when giving evidence in the King's Bench.

The girl, Guiseppeina Carrano, was knocked down by a motor-car in April 1926 and her skull was fractured.

Mr. Charles Doughty, K.C., who was appearing for the girl's father in a claim against a motorist, said that two operations were performed at University College Hospital. The girl's life was miraculously saved. Now a circular area of the brain of about three inches in diameter was unprotected except by skin. The consequence of a blow on that part of the head would be very serious. She suffered from slight headaches, but except for unimportant nervous disabilities was in good health.

ETHYL PETROL.

NEW FUEL THAT PREVENTS DETONATION.

In mail week a new fuel was introduced to the British public, known as Ethyl petrol. This consists of high-grade petroleum spirit to which have been added four other constituents. The most important of these is tetraethyl lead, its particular value being that it prevents detonation of the fuel. The other constituents are ethylene, dibromide, halowax, and an aniline dye.

The new fuel, as I have proved by practical test, writes Mr. George C. Stead in the "Sunday Times," practically eliminates knocking or pinking, even on engines which are prone to these faults. In addition, a knock due to carbon deposit is also removed by the use of this fuel.

The advantages of such a fuel are that gear-changing is less frequently necessary, driving is considerably simplified, and the intervals between decarbonisation are lengthened. This fuel costs 2d. per gallon more than No. 1, and can be used on any present-day engine without any mechanical alteration, but to get the best results the compression can be increased by a notable amount.

An increase of one in the compression ratio results in approximately 20 per cent. more power. If ethyl petrol is employed the compression can be very considerably increased, with a corresponding increase in power.

The only drawback to this modification in engine design is that if no supplies of ethyl petrol are available the engine will give a poor performance on ordinary spirit.

This new fuel, which is the product of the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., and is known as Pratt's Ethyl Petrol, was used by the winning machine in the recent Schneider Cup race for seaplanes. The anti-detonating nature of the fuel allowed the horsepower of the Napier Lion engine to be increased to nearly twice as much as its nominal horsepower.

The effect of this new fuel on the British motoring industry will be awaited with interest. The tests which I have seen carried out demonstrate that it has very real claim to popularity.

DIET OF HERBS.

WIFE FORCED TO BE A VEGETARIAN.

HUSBAND CANNOT INSIST.

The suggestion that a husband's passion for vegetarianism led his wife to try to take her life, and that of each infant son was made at the Old Bailey in mail week.

Mrs. Ruth Jones (24), of Finsbury Park, appeared before the Lord Chief Justice (Lord Hewart) to answer charges of attempted murder and attempted suicide. She pleaded guilty.

Mr. Gerald Dodson, prosecuting, said the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Jones was not happy because of the husband's ideas on food.

"He seems to have been a rigid vegetarian, and to have insisted on a diet of herbs not only for himself, but also for his wife and baby."

Ground For Divorce?

The Lord Chief Justice.—Is that a ground for divorce? Mr. Dodson.—I have not considered that, my lord. It may become a ground in a few years' time.

"Vegetarianism might have suited the man," Mr. Dodson continued, "but it certainly did not suit Mrs. Jones and the infant. She became depressed and tried to commit suicide and to kill her child. She got into bed with the child and turned on the gas. She realised what she was doing after a time and turned off the gas."

Baby's Orange Juice.

"She has made a statement in which she says:—

"Ever since and just before baby was born I have lived unhappily, chiefly because my husband was a vegetarian. He has knocked me about on several occasions, because I wanted to give baby proper food. He will not allow baby to have milk, butter, or any proper food."

"My husband carried on to me because I gave baby some orange juice. It upset me, and I decided to do away with myself and baby."

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, on behalf of Mrs. Jones, said she was a highly-strung woman. Her husband had drawn up a rigid dietary for himself and his family, and a doctor whom she consulted assured her that if this was persisted in the baby would not live.

"I Realise Now."

The woman's husband, Herbert Jones, a compositor, said he was willing to take his wife back.

The Lord Chief Justice.—Will you promise not to insist on this vegetarian diet for the child or for her?

Jones.—Yes, on my honour. The Lord Chief Justice.—You realise that it is one thing for a person to be a vegetarian because it suits him, and another thing to insist on it for others against their will.

Jones.—I realise that now. I did not before.

Mrs. Jones, who said she was prepared to return to her husband, was bound over.

Writing to a friend in Batu Gajah, Mrs. A. J. Slater says that her husband, a former senior Executive Engineer of Kinta, died after an operation at Home. Many in Kinta will remember Mr. Slater as an able officer and a good fellow, says the "Times of Malaya."

£2500 CHARGES.

SOLICITOR'S ALLEGED CONVERSION.

ACTED AS STAKEHOLDER.

At Bow Street Police Court, before Mr. Graham Campbell, Edward Norman Grimwade, 41, of Coombe Road, Croydon, a solicitor, recently practising as Norman Grimwade and Co., Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, was charged on remand with converting to his own use £300 entrusted to him by W. Llewellyn, and £200 received on account of N. Marney.

Adjudicated Bankrupt.

Mr. W. Vincent Evans, who conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, stated that the defendant was adjudicated bankrupt in July last year, his statement of affairs showing liabilities of £4,243 9s. 6d. with a deficiency of £3,013 15s. 2d. Mr. Llewellyn and Mr. Marney were among the unsecured creditors. Grimwade, as solicitor for a firm of merchants in High Holborn, had acted as stakeholder of a sum of £300 deposited by Mr. Llewellyn as security under an employment agreement. When he received the cheque he paid it into his own account, which was then overdrawn, and the same day he drew the amount out in cash. Mr. Llewellyn afterwards gave notice to terminate his agreement and asked for the return of his deposit, but was unable to obtain it.

Paid By Father.

Dealing with the second charge, Mr. Evans said that in June, 1926, Mr. Marney met with an accident at Yarmouth and instructed the defendant to act for him in an attempt to obtain compensation. A sum of £200 and costs was agreed upon and a cheque for £220 was sent to Grimwade, who paid it into his account, which was again overdrawn. Being unable to obtain the £200, Mr. Marney instructed another solicitor, and an action was commenced against the defendant, and an order of attachment was made, with the result that Mr. Marney had been paid by Grimwade's father.

Hearing was adjourned.

The defendant was allowed bail.

NOT A HINDRANCE

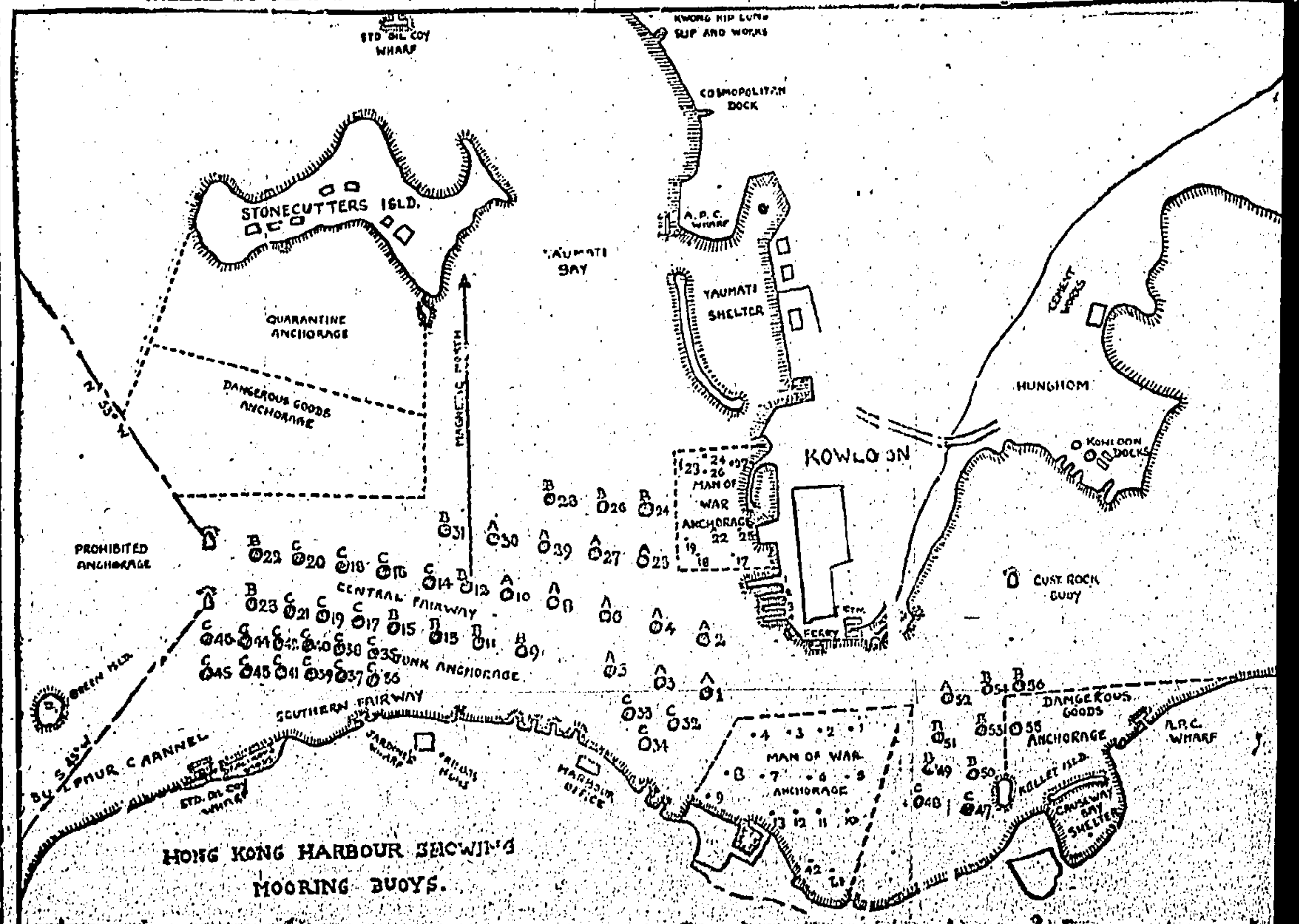
BLIND MEN AS ENGINEERS.

Blind men are employed many engineering factories. one German electrical concern says the annual report of the National Institute for the Blind more than one hundred sightless people are employed, while doubt that number are being trained.

Blindness, it is said, is no hindrance to a man looking after two or even three automatic machines. The average earning capacity of a blind operative these works is considered to be about eighty per cent. of that of a normal-sighted man.

Ninety blind persons employed in French engineering trade earn about eighty-five per cent. full wages. A motor factory America employs forty-four blind men, who are given the work which they seem most competent. They are considered one hundred per cent. efficient compared with sighted workers.

WHERE TO FIND SHIPS IN HONG KONG HARBOUR—CHART OF THE PRINCIPAL MOORING BUOYS.



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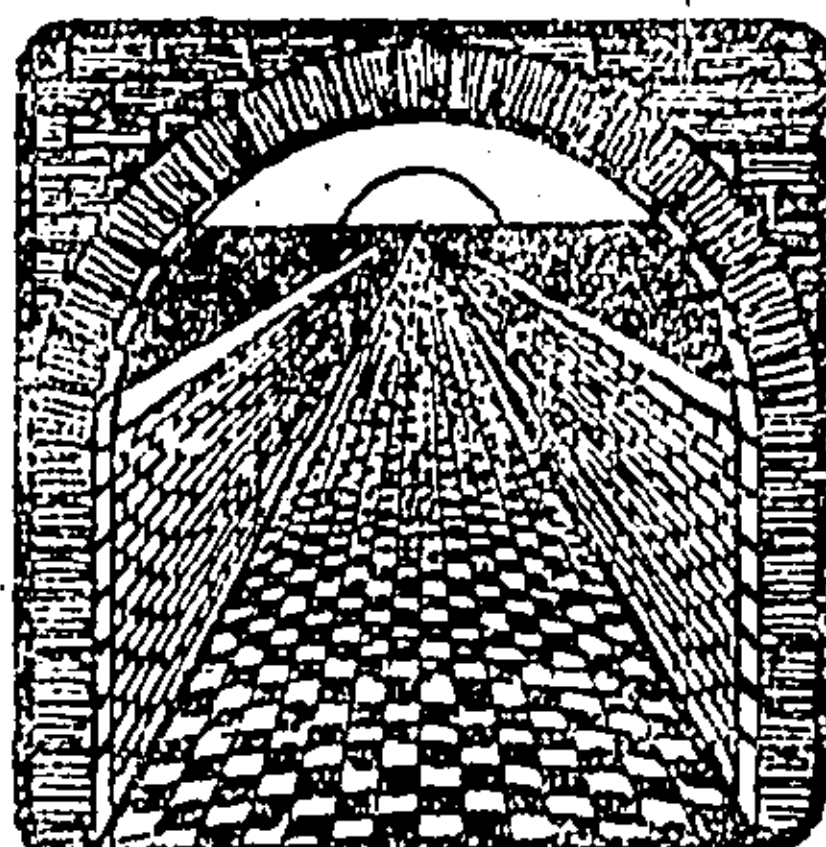
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PASSION PLAY.

GOSPEL STORY FROM A NEW ANGLE.

STRIKING PLAY.

One of the most remarkable and striking plays ever staged in Japan came to an end in December last. This is "The Christ," a dramatization of some of the leading events in the life of Christ.

Written by a non-Christian Japanese and acted by non-Christians, it, nevertheless, deals reverently and sympathetically with the Gospel story, which, with a few minor exceptions, it follows closely. It seems that Koryoku Sato, its author, once saw the famous Passion Play at Oberammergau. Good, however, as were the actors and the staging there, Christ, he thought, was made to appear too weak and effeminate. He determined, therefore, to produce a similar play in Japanese, based on his own conception of the Messiah and of the other leading characters, emphasizing in particular the wonderful love of this Saviour of the world for mankind and showing His manly strength of character and majestic personality. In so far as his interpretation of the Central Figure is concerned, he has succeeded admirably, though there may be some who might take exception to his treatment of some of the other Gospel characters.

Mary Magdalene, for instance, is shown as being quite incapable, until the final scene at the Sepulchre on the Resurrection morning, of distinguishing between spiritual and physical love. Her sudden realization of this difference is strikingly shown, however, in the final scene when Christ speaks to her in the garden.

An Unconventional Mary.

Mary, the Mother of Jesus, is also depicted in rather a different way from the usually accepted version, for she is shown as a gentle, but rather querulous old woman, whose motherly love makes her try to dissuade her Son from exposing himself to such constant dangers.

The conception of these two characters, though not strictly in accordance with the Gospel story, is understandable, and, being that of a non-Christian, is of particular interest.

The principal part, played by Shojiro Sawada, one of the leading actors in Japan, was magnificently done, and the make-up was perfect, tallying in every respect with the popularly accepted appearance as depicted in pictures and carved figures of Christ.

In all there were five acts of twelve scenes, the most striking of which, in order of sequence, were the dance of Salome before Herod and his wife, the Last Supper, the trial before Pontius Pilate, the road to Golgotha, and the Crucifixion itself.

The last named was particularly impressive and wonderfully portrayed—the dark, forbidding hill-top, lit up by flashes of lightning, with the three crosses set up on the sky line; the Central Figure, naked except for a white loin cloth, with blood streaming from the pierced side; the two malefactors, the one reviling Him and the other rebuking the reviler; the small silent group with the Blessed Mother kneeling at the foot of the Cross, and the Roman soldiers watching on, some of them showing complete indifference while others are visibly moved. The dramatic effect could not have been bettered.

The Last Supper was portrayed with equal fidelity to detail and was seemingly based on the famous painting by Leonardo da Vinci, of which it was an almost exact reproduction.

Peter's Denial.

Peter's three-fold denial and his subsequent penitence, and the terrible remorse of Judas, the interpretation of whose character from start to finish was one of the outstanding things in the play, were shown to great effect; but, with the possible exception of the Crucifixion, the most arresting piece of acting occurred in the scene on the road to Golgotha, with the crowds booing and jeering at Christ, with the crown of thorns on His head, stumbling wearily along and finally collapsing under the weight of His cross.

The soldiers start kicking Him and lashing Him with whips in order to make Him rise when out from the crowd comes a burly young countryman, who threatens to fight them if they persist in their cruelty. The soldiers laugh at his anger and say, "Why! He is only a common criminal, so what does it matter?" Back comes the angry reply, "He may be only a criminal, but even criminals are human."

Historically there is nothing to show that Simon the Cyrenian acted quite in this manner, but there is something very true to life in the action of this honest, burly young yokel, who knows nothing about the condemned man or the reason for His condemnation, and is accustomed solely and entirely by a desire to see fair play.

MEDIUMS.

"MAGICIANS' METHODS EXPLAINED."

TEST FOR A HOUDINI.

Some favourite tricks of mediums, was the title of a lantern lecture given by Mr. Harry Price, the honorary director of the National Laboratory of Psychological Research, at Queen's Gate Hall, on January 24. The object of the lecture was to show how difficult it would be for charlatans to produce their fraudulent manifestations under the modern test conditions imposed at the psychological laboratory. It was evident that Mr. Price did not approach his subject from the point of view of an unbeliever in the existence of genuine mediums or their power to produce inexplicable manifestations, for after telling of the trickery resorted to by one famous medium, he described as genuine the manifestation at one of her seances, when a white hand holding a bell appeared behind her head while her own hands were "perfectly" controlled. Some critics might be disposed to believe that this could only be accepted as genuine because no method by which the medium could produce that effect had been discovered, but that was not the lecturer's view.

Sleight of hand and conjuring tricks were, he said, responsible for many of the frauds that had been perpetrated throughout the ages by magicians and other people claiming psychic powers. He showed the title page of published confessions of a necromancer in Tudor days and said, incidentally, that the library of the Society for Psychological Research contains five thousand volumes dealing with every form of trickery and fraud. Spiritualism had always been saturated with fraud, and while learned scientists could score by applying test by means of scientific apparatus to pseudo-psychic phenomena, they were apt in other respects to be as credulous as any layman.

When one person had discovered a fine new way of duping the public—as for instance the Welsh woman who professed to live for more than a year without eating or drinking and who kept up the fraud successfully because she was supplied with food placed in a concealed panel in her bed—he or she was always followed by successful imitators. He described the methods by which seers can read messages that have been written on small pieces of paper although the paper apparently remains folded while they read. That is done by means of one dummy paper and by "palming" successively the ones on which messages are written.

The Cabinet Trick.

A description of the means by which the cabinet trick is worked and the medium, apparently bound too tightly to move her hands, can ring bells and fling things about, was followed by a demonstration. Mr. Price seated himself on a stool to which his hands and feet were fastened with bandages knotted and sealed with sealing-wax. A number of articles were placed at his feet, and then a screen was put in front of him. He threw the articles over the screen. The screen was removed, and he was seen to be still tightly bound. Then a half a dozen bangles were put at his feet and the screen was replaced. When it was removed in two or three minutes the bangles were on his arms above his still bandaged wrists. He did not explain the details of the trick, but in his lecture he said that it was virtually impossible to tie a man with a single rope in such a way that he could not remove and then replace the rope. If instead of the rope a ball of floss silk were used he would be able to get back to them.

Another piece of information was that no materialising medium could stand being grabbed. Other tricks exposed were the methods of writing spirit messages on a slate, of touching people with spirit hands, and of making spirit photographs. Some of these were so simple that he described them as "tricks you can play on your friends."

In conclusion, Mr. Price said he had nothing to say against genuine mediums.

Mr. B. S. Garden, a New York journalist, successor to the present editor of the Bangkok "Daily Mail," who is leaving for America early next May, was expected to arrive in Bangkok yesterday. Mr. Garden left San Francisco on Jan. 13 by the Dollar liner "Van Buren."

GIRL FRIENDS.

BUT WHAT VIOLENT DISLIKES.

ALLEGED WITTICISM.

"They love each other like girl friends," says a friend of mine with a knowing look, whenever he wants to describe the violent dislike existing between any two men.

I always smile politely at this alleged witticism, but the poor man has no idea of the impoliteness of my feelings.

It is not for me to bring him up-to-date in matters pertaining to the feminine. If this knowledge of the opposite sex is so antiquated as this, I am sure it is through no fault of his own.

He probably remembers when women wore whalebone and a lot of hair perched insecurely upon the tops of their heads. Those were the days when females hugged each other, poured out their secrets into each other's ears, and kept their own particularly "bosom friend" as they kept to their husbands—and in some instances no doubt, even more so.

Terrible Quarrels.

The more violent the "friendship" happened to be, the more violent was the inevitable break. Then Georgiana and Edwin, or whoever they were, would find themselves practically bereft of feminine companionship for the time being, because all the other women they knew were so very busy being bosom friends with each other.

But, nowadays, when we have so many fresh interests, life is so full of things to do, and things to read and see, that the bosom friend is no longer necessary. Because, at best, she was only a stop-gap and a kill-time.

We do not mourn her passing, for two women who spend practically the whole of their leisure time together are apt to slide into a very narrow groove, having none but their own and each other's opinions and ideas, and caring for nobody else's.

Safety in Numbers.

The crowd of friends—acquaintances some would call them—that we have to-day helps to broaden our outlook upon life, if it does nothing else. Each has her own particular opinions and her own mode of expressing them. When you hear them expressed but a dozen or so times in a year, they have an air of novelty that is quite refreshing.

Acquaintances like these are never "stale." You don't get tired of them. And if you should conceive a dislike for any of them, why you just drift apart naturally, and there's no harm done.

If you must have a "bosom friend" then why not choose a man for the purpose, instead of a woman? You can never quarrel so bitterly; so painfully, or so finally with a man as you can with one of your own sex.

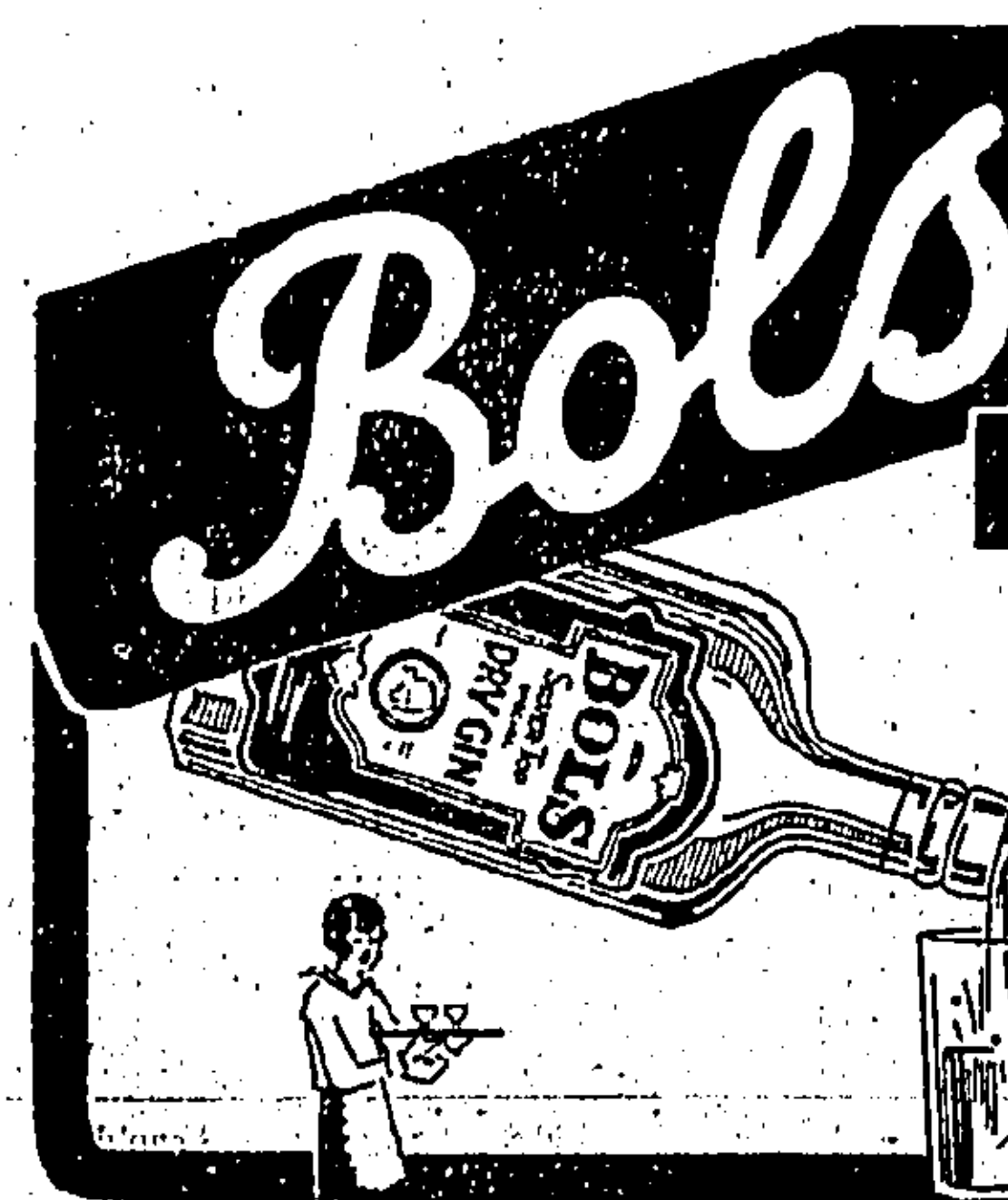
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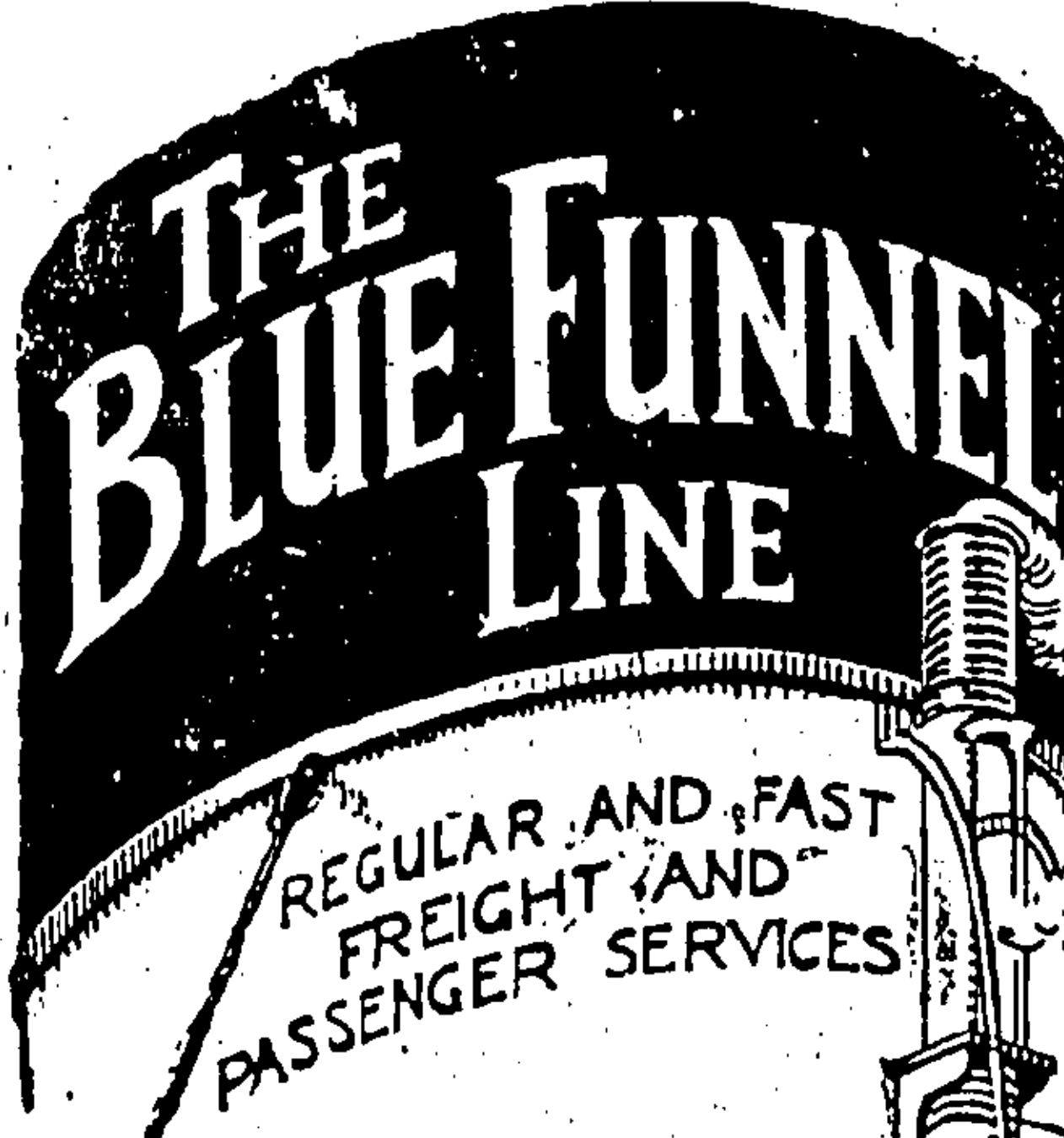
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Manila	MONDAY, MARCH 5
Shanghai and Amoy	Empress of Russia.
Shanghai	President McKinley
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai	Nanchang
	TUESDAY, MARCH 13.
	Sphinx
	THURSDAY, MARCH 15.
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Shanghai and Europe via Siberia	SUNDAY, MARCH 4.
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Straits	Sunday 4.
Saigon	Sunday 4.
Holhow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Nanning 8.30 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Kaito Maru 9 a.m.
Shanghai & Japan	Suwa Maru 10.30 a.m.
Bangkok via Swatow	Kwangchow 10.30 a.m.
Swatow	Hydrangea 2.30 p.m.
Manila	President Jefferson 4.30 p.m.
Amoy	Soochow 4.30 p.m.
Formosa, *Shanghai, *Japan, Honolulu and *San Francisco—due San Francisco, 30th March	Siberia Maru 8.30 a.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 6th April. K.P.O. Registration 1 p.m. Letters 1 p.m. G.P.O. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Glaucus 2 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong 2 p.m.
Shanghai, *Japan, *Canada, *U.S.A., *C. & S. America and *Europe via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C. 26th March and Europe via Siberia. Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.	President McKinley
Swatow	Wai Shing 5 p.m.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America and *Europe via Vancouver, B.C.—due Vancouver, B.C. 25th March and Europe via Siberia. Parcels 6.00 p.m. Registration (Mar. 7th) 9.15 a.m. Letters (Mar. 7th) 10 a.m.	Empress of Russia
Shanghai	Kanchow 12.30 p.m.
Java via Batavia	Tjikarang 2.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa	Dell Maru 8.30 a.m.
Wei Hai Wei	Hutchow 2.30 p.m.

RED HORRORS.

A City 280 Miles From Canton.

MASSACRE AND RAPINE.

Tortures Similar To Those By The Swabue Soviet.

Hankow, Yesterday.
Tales of horror rivaling those of the Swabue Soviet (between Bias Bay and Swatow) have come from Leiyang, a city of half a million inhabitants in the south of Hunan province where numbers of disbanded (Hunanese) troops formerly under General Tang Seng-chi have joined the Communist peasant unions.

An orgy of massacre and rapine is reported. The city has almost been gutted. Hundreds of inhabitants have been inhumanly tortured before they were finally butchered.

In one case three hundred monks were locked in a temple which was set on fire and all the monks perished. The Communists are retreating towards Kwangsi province from which it is reported that they have captured Kweilin, the old provincial capital.—Reuter.

280 Miles From Canton.

Some of the Communists referred to have made several attempts to enter the north of Kwangtung province which is governed by Marshal Li Chai-sum.

Leiyang is only 80 miles north of that part of the Kwangtung frontier which is 200 miles due north of Canton as the crow flies.

As reported in the "China Mail" on more than one occasion, disbanded troops, Red peasants, bandits and others were in occupation of Ichang and Pingshek, two market towns on the Kwangtung-Hunan frontier, whence they have been ejected but returned.

How It Began.

The report about Kweilin, in Kwangsi province, has been denied. Kwangsi province is under General Wong Shiu-hung, a colleague of Marshal Li Chai-sum. His headquarters states that the trouble at Kweilin was due to a small band of rival troops who have been dealt with. Kweilin is about 200 miles south-west of Leiyang, the new centre of Red excesses.

General Tang Seng-chi set up the Hankow Government in opposition to the Nationalist Government at Nanking. He was crushed and the remnants of his Hunanese troops are being pursued in the west of Hunan. It was during his rule that Communists first overran Hunan and this outbreak is the after-effect of agitation in 1926.

VISCOUNT BYNG.

PRECEDENTS FOR WAIVING FEES.

It was by the Treasury's decision that Lord Byng of Vimy did not have to pay the fees upon his viceroyalty which has just been gazetted.

Following the bestowal of the viceroyalty, in October 1926, the Home Office in the usual order of things ordered the Crown Office to prepare the letters patent, carrying a wax model of the King's seal.

The total fees payable by Lord Byng would have been in the neighbourhood of £700. For months past friends have urged on his behalf that Lord Byng should not have to suffer financially owing to recognition by the King of his services as Governor-General of Canada.

The Treasury was the only authority that could waive the payment, and in its decision it has been able to find precedents as follows:

	Fees waived
Sir Douglas Haig's earldom	£ 930
Sir David Beatty's earldom	£ 930
Sir Arthur Balfour's earldom and other honours	£2,255
Mr. Asquith's earldom	£ 765
Sir F. E. Smith's barony	£ 380
Mr. Sydney Arncliffe's barony	£ 380
Sir John Jellicoe's viscounty	£ 765

For desertion and striking an officer, Harry Abraham Southgate, leading stoker, H.M.S. "Pembroke," was sentenced by court-martial to six months' hard labour and dis-

WAR MYSTERY.

Destruction Of German Zeppelins.

BRITISH BRIBE?

Alleged Payment Of 2,000,000 Marks To Landowner.

Berlin, Jan. 30.
A war mystery of ten years ago is on the point of being solved, according to reports in the Berlin Press. In 1917 four naval airship sheds with Zeppelins inside them which were used for raids on England were blown up at Ahlhorn, in Oldenburg, and 50 men lost their lives.

It is now declared that a certain landowner living in the neighbourhood, who was a non-commissioned officer at the time, was paid 2,000,000 marks by the British Government for the destruction of the sheds, which was accomplished by attaching a long live fuse to the gas-pipe from which the Zeppelins were filled.

An investigation has been opened up into the affair, which was hushed up by the Censor during the war.—Reuter.

H.E. AT CANTON.

(Continued from Page 1.)

Communism and Bolshevism and to curb the tyranny of labour in the Liang Kwang provinces. You have set your face resolutely against strikes and boycotts and all forms of lawless agitation. You have understood how true is the friendship which exists in this Colony for Kwangtung; and you have shown yourself to be a real friend of Hong Kong.

"Now Is The Time."
"I heartily endorse the words which you yourself used last week when welcoming Sir Miles Lampson to Canton that now is the time to cultivate friendship between our two nations; and on behalf of Hong Kong I give you the assurance of full reciprocity in this endeavour.

"Gentlemen,—I ask you all to drink with me to the health of Marshal Li Chai-sum, to the success of his administration, to renewed and ever increasing co-operation and friendship between the Liang Kwang provinces and the Colony of Hong Kong and to the welfare and prosperity of the Republic of China."

MARSHAL LI.

Interdependent Economic Interests.

Marshal Li Chai-sum said:—
I am much obliged to His Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong for his kindness and courtesy in receiving me in such a formal way on my arrival this morning and also now at this luncheon. It also affords another opportunity of seeing Sir Miles Lampson once again, and of saying "Goodbye" to him this afternoon.

I recall with great pleasure my informal visit to the Governor about two and a half months ago when I passed through here for Canton. To-day we have this formal occasion to renew our acquaintance, and I now venture to say that we are both old friends. The result of our private friendship will not merely concern us individually. It can be well considered as a great contribution towards improving Hong Kong-Canton relations and bringing about a still closer Anglo-Chinese fellowship.

The economic interests of Hong Kong and Canton are interdependent like two wheels of a vehicle. The commercial intercourse between Great Britain and China started in the very early days; so both our countries are bound to be close and friendly. This was the aim of the British Minister's visit to Canton the other day, and it is the aim of my visit to Hong Kong to-day. In short, we are working for mutual good understanding and the manifestation of our goodwill towards each other. I am sure that their Excellencies, the Governor and the Minister, will agree with me on this point and all of you here will give us your sympathy and moral support.

Kwangtung Restoration.
Kwangtung is the original seat of Nationalist China. The foreign policy of the Nationalist Government under the Kuomintang is to restore Kwangtung to its original status.

LIVELY DEBATE.

Does Germany Want New Battle Cruiser?

SOCIALISTS SAY "NO."

Defence Minister Pleads Necessity For £4,000,000 Vessel.

Berlin, Yesterday.
In a lively debate before the committee of the Reichstag on the question whether Germany needs to build a 10,000 ton battle cruiser at an estimated cost of £4,000,000 the Minister of Defence, General Groener urged that the new warship was absolutely necessary to replace a 26-year-old one. Even the most serious financial position should not make Germany voluntarily disarm beyond the Versailles Treaty limit, he said. The new ship was necessary for the protection of German ports and vital communications in the Baltic, the security of East Prussia and the safeguarding of Germany's neutrality.

The Socialists and democrats opposed the proposal.

Dr. Has described the demand as a revival of the old militarism. The new cruiser was wanted merely for reasons of prestige.

Another Socialist deputy declared that ships were apparently wanted to give the numerous captains a more active chance of the command of a battle cruiser.—Reuter.

The Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, has expressed his willingness to receive a deputation from Carlisle urging the abolition of the Carlisle experiment in State ownership of drink.

tang is to obtain for China international equality and prestige. We Chinese cherish an urgent hope that China will be able to enter into good terms with and be treated on a basis of equality and reciprocity among the family of nations, and be able to make her contribution toward the work of world peace.

The Province of Kwangtung has gradually been restored to its normal condition. All obstacles which heretofore prevented us from maintaining good order and peace have been practically removed; the Provincial Government is now making a plan of economic development and construction for the benefit of the people. This must also be of interest to the people of Hong Kong, because when Kwangtung is prosperous, the benefit will be to its neighbours as well. I am confident that the Governor will be equally pleased in seeing us succeed.

To-day we are particularly touched and deeply impressed by seeing that the flags of Great Britain and of Nationalist China are being placed everywhere face to face. It can unmistakably be interpreted that Great Britain and the Republic of China are on more cordial terms than ever.

Return Visit.

I understand that your Excellency will soon pay us an official visit in Canton. I can assure your Excellency in advance of the very warm welcome of the Provincial Government and the people of Kwangtung.

Now lastly, allow me to take advantage of this occasion to wish His Excellency Sir Miles Lampson "bon voyage" and to ask you all to drink to the health of His Excellency the Governor, to continued Anglo-Chinese friendship, and to the mutual development of trade and commerce between Hong Kong and Canton.

LAST NIGHT'S RECEPTION.

The party from Canton were entertained last night to dinner at Government House after which there was a reception attended by the heads of leading business houses and prominent members of the Chinese community.

The Marshal's Departure.
Marshal Li will leave Government House to-morrow accompanied by H.E. the Governor, Capt. Whyte, A.D.C., and the rest of the Canton party.

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LILLIAN GISH
With
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE
LARS HANSON
A Tremendous Drama.

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QUEEN'S FINAL SHOWINGS
TO-DAY

At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

The beautiful heroine of "Lovers" in a dramatic story by Alphonse Daudet—

ALICE TERRY

In
CONFESSIONS OF A QUEENWith
LEWIS STONE

AT THE
WORLD FINAL SHOWINGS
TO-DAY

Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

The comedy of a bashful lover who eventually outwitted his pushful rival—

DOUGLAS MACLEAN

In
INTRODUCE ME

AT THE
STAR FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
Continuous 2.30 to 11.15.

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